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† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th Oct.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th ,,
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
B.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4499	W. Wheeler	8th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
R. M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	4th April.

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B. NUSSERWANJI & CO.,
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MAWDIMULL DAYALIMULL.

DELHI :—Chandni Chowk.
Bombay, 17th October, 1895.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJRABAI the widow and HAJEE USMAN HAJEE CHHOTANI the brother of HAJEE HASSUM HAJEE CHHOTANI have contracted to sell to Mr. BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE DAROOWALLA the following property viz :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements or two dwelling-houses standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone land estate at or near the Frere Road without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 577 7-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by land in the occupation of Nagoo Narrayen, on or towards the East by the said Frere Road, on or towards the South by the Thana Street and on or towards the West by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 4453 and 4454 and Street Nos 148-150 and 152 and are now occupied by the tenants of the said vendors. All persons having claims upon the said property by way of mortgage sale inheritance gift lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, Forbes Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same will be considered to have been waived.—Dated this 23rd day of October 1895.

SHAMRAO PANDURANG,
Purchaser's Attorney.

THE GOCULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS Co., LD.

THE BOARD of DIRECTORS of the GOCULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR Cotton Press Company, Limited, having neglected to comply with a requisition to them signed by the Undersigned Shareholders holding more than 188 SHARES at the least requiring them to convene a Meeting of the Shareholders of the same Company for the purpose of passing the Resolutions therein as also hereinafter specified the Undersigned (by virtue of a power vested in them by the Articles of Association of the said Company, as also by the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and of all other powers in that behalf vested in them, and under an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 5th day of October instant) hereby give notice that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Company shall be held at the office of Messrs. Hiralal and Madhavji, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 5 P.M. in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of October, 1895, for the purpose of passing the following resolutions :—

1. To remove Messrs. Goculdas Cullianji and Co. from their office of Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company under the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

2. To appoint Messrs. Haridas Khimji and Mulji Shamji, Directors of the said Company in addition to the present Directors Messrs. Premji Ookarda and Gangji Lukhmidas.

3. To authorize the Board of Directors for the time being to borrow such sum or sums as may be necessary for the purpose of paying off the present debts of the Company from the firm of Vallabhdas Dayal and Co., at 6 per cent. interest and as security for the repayment of the said sum to execute a legal mortgage of all the immoveable properties of the Company whether freehold, leasehold, or of any other tenure as also of all the moveable properties of the Company including therein the Machinery, Stores, &c., of the Company, the mortgage to be in such form and for such period and to include such provisions, clauses and conditions as may be agreed upon between the Directors for the time being and the said Messrs. Vallabhdas Dayal & C.

4. To appoint the partner or partners for the time being of the firm of Messrs. Vallabhdas Dayal & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the said Company (with power to the partner or partners therein for the time being to change the name of the firm) such appointment never to be revoked or cancelled on any ground and for any reason whatever save and except on their being found guilty of fraud in the management and discharge of their duties and their remuneration to be a commission of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of the Company and such office allowance as may from time to time be agreed upon between the said firm and the Directors of the said Company

5. To authorize the Board of Directors for the time being to execute an agreement of Agency in favour of the firm of Messrs. Vallabhdas Dayal & Co. embodying the terms specified above.

6. To authorize the Board of Directors for the time being to affix the common seal of the Company to the mortgage and agreement aforesaid.—Dated 22nd October, 1895.

WALABHDAS DAYAL,
PERAJ GOPALJI,
PERAJ NANJI,
DAYAL HIRJI,
GOKULDAS PREMJI,
GOVINDJI RAGAVJI,
RAMJI ASAR,
GOPAL KESAVJI,
VIRJI KARSANDAS,
KHIMJI PURSHOTAM,
GOCULDAS KAPURCHAND,
GOPAL HIRJI,
BHANJI GOPALJI,
MATHARADAS TOPAN,
UMARSI PREMJI,
RATANSI TULASI,
—Mark of GOMAVAU widow of RANCHODDAS CHAPSI,
HEMRAJ LAKHMIDAS,
0 Mark of ADHIBAI daughter of PREMJI UKARDA
LAKHMIDAS HARIDAS,
DAMODAR JAMNADAS,
MULJI SAMJI,
VANDRAVAN PITAMBER,
HIRJI MANJI,
SHA GOCULDAS MAKANJI,
THAKAR DAMODAR VIRCHAND,
LAKHAMIDAS VIRCHAND,
THAKAR VASANJI NARANJI,
PREMJI LILADHAR
HARIDAS TULSIDAS,
THAKAR NENSI PREMJI,
GANGJI LAKHAMIDAS,

THE GOCULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Board of Directors of the Goculdas Cullianji Barsi Cotton Press Company, Limited, having neglected to comply with a requisition to them signed by the undersigned Shareholders holding more than 75 Shares at the least requiring them to convene a Meeting of the Shareholders of the same Company for the purpose of passing the Resolutions therein as also hereinafter specified the Undersigned (by virtue of a power vested in them by the Articles of Association of the said Company, as also by the Indian Company's Act 1882, and of all other powers in that behalf vested in them, and under an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay bearing date the 15th day of October instant) hereby give notice that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Company shall be held at the office of Messrs Hiralal and Madhavji, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4 P. M., in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of October, 1895, for the purpose of passing the following resolutions :—

1. To remove Messrs Goculdas Cullianji & Co. from their office of the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company under the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

2. To appoint Messrs. Gangji Luxmidas, Haridas Khimji, and Ramji Assar, Directors of the said Company in addition to the present Director, Mr. Premji Ookarda.

3. To authorize the Board of Directors for the time being to borrow such sum or sums as may be necessary for the purpose of paying off the present debts of the Company from the firm of Messrs Hirji Oomersey & Co. at 6 per cent. interest and as security for the repayment of the said sum or sums to execute a legal mortgage of all the immoveable properties of the Company whether freehold, leasehold, or of any other tenure as also of all the moveable properties of the Company including therein the Machinery, Stores, &c., of the Company, the mortgage to be in such form and for such period and to include such provisions, clauses, and conditions as may be agreed upon between the Directors for the time being and the said Messrs Hirji Oomersey & Co.

4. To appoint the partner or partners for the time being of the firm of Messrs Hirji Oomersey & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the said Company (with power to the partner or partners therein for the time being to change the name of the firm) such appointment never to be revoked or cancelled on any ground or for any reason whatever save and except on their being found guilty of fraud in the management and discharge of their duties and their remuneration to be a commission of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of the Company and such office allowance as may from time to time be agreed upon between the said firm and the Directors of the said Company.

5. To authorize the Board of Directors for the time being to execute an agreement of Agency in favour of the firm of Messrs. Hirji Oomersey & Co. embodying the terms specified above.

6. To authorize the Board of Directors for the time being to affix the common seal of the Company to the mortgage and agreement aforesaid.—Dated 22nd October, 1895.

HIRJI OOMERSEY,
LAKHAMICHAND JERAM,
DAYAL HIRJI,
D[illegible]ARKADAS HARIDAS,
GANGJI LAKHAMIDAS,
GOKULDAS PREMJI,
RAMJI ASAR,
GOPAL KESAVJI,
KHIMJI PURSHOTAM,
MANJI DHARSI,
HARDAS TULSIDAS.

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BOMBAY.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. "SETOS," arrived from ZANZIBAR, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No Claims will be admitted after the Vessel has left the Port, and after removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 24th October, 1895.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Additions to and alterations of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Thana and Raichur.

ON and after MONDAY, the twenty first instant, until further notice, the undermentioned additional Trains will run between Bombay and Byculla, and Coorla, on week days only and stopping at all intermediate Stations :—

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	On Week Days.							
	H.	M	[illegible]	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay ..Dep.	9	[illegible]		5	18	15	18	45
Bombay Time	8	3[illegible]	9	2[illegible]	17	45	18	10
Masjid ....Dep.	9	[illegible]	9	58	18	19	18	41
Mazagon ....Dep.	9	16	10	0	18	23	18	48
Byculla .... Arrl.	9	19	10	3	18	25	18	51
Byculla .... Dep.					18	27		
Chinchpokli ....Dep.					18	30		
Currey Road ....Dep.					18	33		
Parel ....Dep.					18	37		
Dadar ....Dep.					18	40		
Matoonga ....Dep.					18	44		
Sion ....Dep.					18	49		
Coorla ....Arrl.					18	54		

UP TRAINS.

Stations.	On Week Days.							
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Coorla ....Dep.							19	51
Sion..........Dep.							19	55
Matoonga..........Dep.							20	0
Dadar ....Dep.							20	4
Parel ....Dep.							30	7
Currey Road ....Dep							0	11
Chinchpokli ....Dep.							20	14
Byculla .... Arrl.							20	16
Byculla .... Dep.	9	29	10	13	19	2	20	17
Mazagon ....Dep.	9	3[illegible]	10	17	19	6	20	21
Masjid ....Dep.	9	8	10	22	19	11	20	28
Victoria Terminus, Bombay Arrl.	9	4[illegible]	10	26	19	15	20	30
Bombay Time.....	9	12	9	56	18	45	20	0

2. First, Second, and Third Class Passengers will be booked by these Trains, which are also available for season ticket-holders.

3. On and from the same date the Up Thana Local Passenger Train now leaving that Station for Bombay daily at 8-10, will leave at 8-5, and arrive at Victoria Terminus at 9-10 instead of at 9-15; and the Up Passenger Train which leaves Coorla for Bombay daily at 18-17 will stop at Currey Road to pick up and set down pasengers, and arrive at Victoria Terminus at 18-53 instead of at 18-50 as at present.

4. Also from the same date the Down Passenger Trains leaving Bombay daily at 22-45 for Poona and at 23-30 for Raichur, and the Up Passenger Trains arriving in Bombay daily at 6 0 from Poona, and at 7-30 from Raichur, will stop at Mazagon Station for passengers, and luggage, and parcels.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the eighteenth of October, 1895.

SOUTHERN MARRATTA RAILWAY.

LUBRICATING MINERAL OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received upto 16th November, 1895, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for lubricating purposes required during the year commencing 1st January, 1896.

Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

The Company's Specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 16th October, 1895.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 24th October, 1895, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To Receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Account for the year ended 30th June, 1895.
2. To Sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Hormasjee Muncherjee Chichgur, Esq., as a Director in place of Dossabhoy Framjee Karaka, Esq., C.S.I., resigned.
4. To appoint a Director in place of Vijbhucandass Atmaram, Esq., who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To give authority to the Directors to borrow a sum not exceeding five lacs of Rupees in excess of their present powers.
7. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 14th October, 1895, to Thursday, the 24th October, 1895, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, October 9, 1895.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.

AS we understand that KEROSINE OIL with the figure of a Lamp branded on the Boxes is shortly to be imported into Bombay from Calcutta, we beg to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that SNOWFLAKE OIL, besides having a Lamp in the Brand, also has the words, "SNOWFLAKE and 150°," on both the Tins and Boxes. None other is Genuine.

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.
Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.......................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.......................$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

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Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to per[illegible] over 14 years of age[illegible]ited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any [illegible]ce with this or any [illegible]er Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

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H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS, BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, READING AND LONDON.

INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894 :—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered

The Royal is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

Claims Paid exceed £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY :—

Agents :
Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co.,
Hummum Street.

Branch Office :
OLD SECRETARIAT.
D. LINDSAY,
Secretary.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	$	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	$	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND..............	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00 000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL.........	Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs	40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4 Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES :

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ⅛ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ⅛ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
" " " for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST...	,, 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, & in LONDON EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

Hon'ble Mr. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........	4,500,000	= "	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... "	3,928,000	= "	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS —The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,472½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10, p.c.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£37
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	670
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	52
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	371	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	850
Bombay Cotton Manfg, Co	900	500	500	30	515
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,575
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	700
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	815
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs15	715
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	675
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	755
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	705
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,275 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,860	250	250	dvdRs.10	207½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,060 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,800	1,000	20	875
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	780
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs45	830
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	255
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	80	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,060
Madras United	356	1,000	1,090	100	3,070
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,550
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	1,77½
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,280
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	475
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	775 xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,020 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,335 xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,610
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	825
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	382½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	650
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	400	600	dvdRs30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	740
Wadia Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	505

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G I P R, Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	...	do.	52½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvdRs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	84 xd
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,050
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	430
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	92½xd
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	345
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	500xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	127½ xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil 16	90 200
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	12	210
Volkart	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs65	1,060xd

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	128
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,800
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		580	5 pr. ct.	210
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	222
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	300
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	..
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	105
Port Canning Co	18,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs12	500
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,105
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	113
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1¼	27½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-15 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,, 28 ,,
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	,, 27-10 ,,
Do. do. new	,, 27-8
Australia bar Gold	,, 27-11
Bombay bar Gold	,, 27-10
Sovereigns	,, 17-14
Do. Dragons	,, 17-11
Silver ?	,, 96
Do. 17½	,, 96-2
Carolas	,, 205-0
Mexican	,, 190-0
Franc Piece	338-5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with the English mails of the 11th inst., expected to arrive at 9 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Colaba Land and Mill Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay called for to-day is postponed *sine die*.

MAGISTERIAL BUSINESS.—Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, has obtained a week's leave, and has gone to Lanowli, while Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, has applied for two months' sick leave. Mr. Dastur, on account of illness, could not attend the court yesterday. Mr. Hamilton also having gone on leave, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, took his seat yesterday at the Mazagaon Police Court, and went through the charge sheet.

ASSAULTING HIS WIFE.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bablia Kunajee, a Hindu, was charged with assaulting his wife, named Ladoo. It appeared that the accused had a quarrel with complainant on Sunday last. Becoming excited he kicked her and assaulted her with a stick. The accused states that it was merely a trifling matter, and that he was willing to support his wife, but her brother would not allow her to go and live with him. The magistrate fined accused Rs. 2.

THE GHASTLY DISCOVERY AT NAIGAUM.—The coroner held an inquest at the morgue, yesterday morning, touching the death of a young Hindu, whose dead body was discovered hanging on a mangoe tree, at Naigaum, by a policeman on Tuesday morning. Superintendent ~~Nelso made all~~ due enquiries to ascertain who the deceased was, but no one came forward to identify the body. On a *post mortem* examination of the body, the Police Surgeon was of opinion that death was due to asphyxia from hanging. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest at Dongree Street, yesterday, touching the death of a Mahomedan girl, aged three years. Kulsam, mother of the deceased child, was going across the Dongree Street carrying the child in her arms, when suddenly a bullock attached to a cart standing in front of her, kicked her violently in the abdomen. This made her let go the child, who fell on the ground. The bullock happened to put a foot on the child's chest, which made it insensible. While being taken to hospital the girl died on the way. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fleming charged Balvantrao Tukaram and Mauchi Abdul Salar, with dash and negligent driving on Monday. While suffering under the effects of alcoholic, accused took into their hands the reins of the horse yoked to the hack victoria which they had engaged for a drive, and began driving in a rash and negligent manner. While passing along the Queen's Road, the conveyance collided with the victoria of Mr. Dwarkadass Lalubhai. The accused were fined Rs. 15 each, and Rs. 20 out of the amount of the fine was ordered to be paid to Mr. Dwarkadas for the damage done to his gharry. Mr. Dwarkadass contributed half the amount to the poor box.

ALLEGED THEFT BY SERVANTS.—A Mahomedan, named Mahomed Chotta, residing at Pydhownie Road, has reported to the police that three of his servants, named Shaik Ramzan Vazir, Taju, and Mottu, left his service, on the 5th ultimo, without serving him with a notice, or informing him of their intention to do so, and went to Ajmere. Shaik Ramzan returned to Bombay, and gave him certain information. The complainant on examining his boxes, found gold ornaments and cash, of the value of Rs. 480, stolen therefrom. The complainant charged the three men with theft before the police, and made a written statement to that effect. Shaik Ramzan was accordingly arrested, and charged with theft, and the case was remanded with a view to enable the police to make further inquiries.

A COUNTRY CRAFT STRANDED.—Kotia Ally Madut, Tindal Allia Sala Mahomed, laden with cocoanuts, bamboos, mats, &c., and bound from Goa to Karachi, being troubled by stress of weather in the recent storm at sea, the tindal and the crews resolved to put in at Bombay. They reached Chowpatty, and anchored there for three days. On Monday morning, at about eight o'clock, they weighed anchor, and set sail with a view to come into Bombay harbour, but on coming round Prong's Lighthouse, the craft stranded on the rocks and sprang a leak. The tindal and the crew, seven in number, abandoned her, and came into the harbour in one of the boats attached to the kotia, on Tuesday morning. The damage done to the boat and its cargo is estimated at about Rs. 8,000.

SOLICITATION ON THE APOLLO BUNDER.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sophie Chapman, Jane O'Callaghan, Adelaide Tempest *alias* Ivy Tyrrell, Nellie Joyce, and Sarah Johnstone, five European women, were charged with disorderly behaviour on the Apollo Bunder. The Inspector stated that, on Tuesday night, about 8 o'clock, he, in company with his assistant, Constable O'Kieffe, was standing near the Y. M. C. A. rooms, when he heard Sophie Chapman beckoning to a gentleman coming out of the Apollo Hotel, and he immediately arrested her, and put her in a victoria. Mrs. Jane O'Callaghan and Mrs. Joyce were seen doing the same thing with blue Jackets coming on shore and were taken up near the Sailors' Home. Adelaide Tempest *alias* Ivy Tyrrell and her companion, Sarah Johnstone, were beckoning some of the folks strolling on the bunder, and were also escorted to the police *chowki*. The evidence of other witnesses having been recorded, the accused women were put on their defence. Sophie Chapman seemed to feel the awkwardness of her position in the dock, and did not speak a word, neither did Jane O'Callaghan seek to exculpate herself much, but Ivy Tyrrell and Mrs. Joyce complained bitterly of the treatment they had received at the hands of the police officers, regarding whom they used all sorts of epithets. Ivy Tyrrell denied the truth of the complaint preferred against her and her colleagues. She assured his Worship she was a good pianist and an excellent hand at knitting and other work. She had some idea of decency, and if she erred she would not err so openly as was alleged by the police. Mrs. Joyce protested that she had a name to defend, and that to be blasted in such a manner by the police was awful. She, however, said she was very sorry. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the accused and women of their kind had of late been molesting people in public places, and such a state of affairs could not be permitted to continue. They were all convicted and fined Rs. 10 each, and in default of the payment to be sent to jail for ten days.

MIXED HINDU GATHERING AT MADHAV BAUGH.—On Monday evening, at the instance of the Kapole Mitra Mandal, about two hundred ladies and three hundred gentlemen assembled at the Madhav Baugh to a friendly Social Gathering in honour of the Hindu new year. The leading members of the Mandal had done all in their power to make the evening a success; and with this end in view Mr. Perozshaw Daji and his gaiety members catered for the amusement of the company in very good style. Amongst those present were:—Mr. and Mrs. Kaliandas Keshowdas, Mr. and Mrs. Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Mr. and Mrs. Runchoddas Tribhovundas, Mr. and Mrs. Manoredas Tribhovundas Vurjivandas, Mrs. Tulsidas Keshavdas, Mr. and Mrs. Jagmohundas Dwarkadas, Messrs. Manmohundas Ramji, Jagmohundas Samuldas, Chuturbhooj Bhaichandbhai, Gokaldas Lowji Dosi, Nagindas Laldas, Purshotum and Bhagwandas Harichand, Laldas Vandravandas, Purbhoodas Bhagwandas, Visram Nanji, &c. The programme, which was extremely well got up, reflected much credit, not only upon the leaders of the Mandal, but also on Mr. Perosha Daji, whose ventriloquism was much admired, and caused much merriment among the ladies. His deceptions and imitations were so complete, that he may well be congratulated upon his success. The selection of native music was extremely good, and the little play by the members of the Gaiety Club that followed brought home to the audience the evil effects produced by drink on the disciples of Bacchus. The hall and the stage were so artistically decorated with evergreens, ferns, etc., that one could not but conclude that the hand of Mr. Dubash was in it, and this was indeed the case. At the conclusion, Mr. Jagmohandas Samildas, one of the leading members of the Mandal, explained the objects of the institution, and laid great stress on the presence of the gentler sex, as a new departure in the history of the Kapole community. He further dwelt on the salutary effect of these gatherings, which, he trusted, would in future be more frequent, as tending to the amelioration of caste conditions. Having thanked the gaiety members for their entertainment and the indefatigable secretaries, Messrs. Manmohandas Ramji, Nagindas Laldas, and Bhagwandas Harichand, for having so successfully managed the arrangements, he requested Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas, the president of the Mandal, to present Mr. Daji with a gold ring as a token of the esteem of the Mandal. Mr. Kaliandas did so, and garlanded Mr. Daji, who in suitable terms acknowledged the compliment. The exchange of the season's greetings brought the pleasant evening to a close, and the company separated after partaking of light refreshments.

THE CONDEMNED MAN FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my letter which appeared in your issue of the 22nd instant, I shall dismiss the first point at issue. I would urge that it is reasonable to suppose that Duarte put an end to his existence with his own hands, his constitution being rotten, and his means bankrupt; that the suicide was committed immediately after his return from his morning excursion with Fonseca must be a shrewd design to have suspicion cast on Fonseca's shoulders in case some "gurbur" took place. I remember a parallel instance, and such can be found in everyday life. A gentleman's dhoby had just left his house when his watch was missing. It was without difficulty concluded that the dhoby stole the watch, but eventually (I don't know whether it must have been a pleasant surprise to "burra sab") the watch was traced to the room of the cook's wife. But this discovery unfortunately took place after the poor dhoby (proverbially known to be a thief) had suffered about six weeks' imprisonment. Just imagine, Sir, a bailiff (proverbially known to be keen-sighted and artful) go on a bright morning publicly to Duarte's house, and give him a pill in a public place, in the very vicinity of Duarte's house. As regards the second point that strychnia was extracted by Dr. Barry from the viscera of Duarte, I believe it because my private opinion is that Dr. Barry is a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity. But as I see that private opinion seems to have played such an important part in the Fonseca case, I am bound to say that private opinion had better be put into the pocket when public duty is concerned. Business is business, and business must be done on business lines, and in matters of business things ought to be judged from a public standpoint of view and not by private opinion. My wife believes me to be a paragon of virtue, but if I have to undergo any trial in a court of law, surely I shall not be judged by the private opinion of my wife. If Dr. Barry extracted strychnia where is it? Why was it not produced in court when required? Where is the chatty which contained the viscera of Duarte? They have all been destroyed. I really do not know what the rules of Government are in such matters, but if Dr. Barry has acted in conformity with those rules, the sooner they go the way of Dr. Barry's chatty, Duarte's viscera, and the strychnia that was extracted from it the better. Just fancy, Sir, a policeman coming before a magistrate and say, I have caught a thief. "Well, where is he," asks the magistrate. "I left him at home," replies the bobby. I think in such a case the best judgment of the magistrate would be "Policeman, go to jail yourself." The chatty which Dr. Barry received for analysis had been several hours in the possession of the police. It was covered merely, according to Dr. Barry's statement, whose word certainly no one can doubt, with a piece of cloth. Is it not a most serious matter that the chatty on which depended the life and death of a fellow-creature, on which depended the misery and disgrace of his wife and children, and the shame of his family for generations and generations, should have been covered merely by a piece of cloth, and left in the possession of the police. Nothing could be easier than to infect strychnia in this chatty. Covered with cloth as it was, by means of a hypodermic syringe, as much strychnia could be infected in the chatty as is enough to kill a whole army. There has been a perpetual ding-dong of praises for the police. It has been said by the highest authorities that the policemen engaged in the Fonseca are very honest. Why, I believe them to be more honest than the Pope himself. Here, again, I must point out that business is business. If the policemen are honest, why should the chatty have been covered at all, and where was the necessity of Fonseca having to be tried before three different tribunals. Mr. Brewin could pass the sentence of death on Fonseca, Mr. Macdermott read the death-warrant, and Mr. Fleming or the Mahomedan servant of Fonseca hang him. Shallow-minded men often say what interests could the police have in conspiring to take the life of a fellow-creature. Judging again in this matter from a public standpoint of view, it will be clear that as far as motive is concerned the police had a greater interest in getting Fonseca hanged than Fonseca in murdering Duarte (assuming, of course, that he murdered him). Fonseca by Duarte's death could gain only Rs. 10,000 minus heavy expenses (not exactly a sum which Fonseca had never seen in his life), whereas the police by getting Fonseca convicted to materially better their prospects and gain a brilliant reputation (such as they never had in their life), plus, perhaps, gold medals or swords, "ad honoris causam." Add to this all the grand eulogiums from the Advocate-General. Can all this not be a motive for getting Fonseca hanged; and yet the chatty covered only with a piece of cloth was left for hours together in the possession of "such disinterested parties as the police." As regards the third point, I really have very little to add after what has been said by your correspondent "A Voice from the Grave" in your issue of this day. It must be remembered that Fonseca was arrested on the 8th of July; yet, strange to say, the Mahomedan witness, the most honest servant of Fonseca, and the backbone of the prosecution, did not come forward with his story regarding the poison obtained from Tom till the 29th idem. This might be ascribed to reluctance on his part in the interests of his master, but it would certainly interest the public to know whether it was physical, moral, or spiritual influence that made him get over this difficulty. It has been put forward that the Mahomedan by his evidence has been a loser of Rs. 250, in which sum Fonseca was indebted to him, as well his monthly income of Rs. 50 or 60, which he used to earn in Fonseca's service. I used always to deplore that whilst there should be millions and millions of votaries of Bacchus and Cupid, of the Goddess of Justice there should be but a few followers, and those unknown to me. It is, therefore, a great relief to find that I have at last discovered at least one faithful servant of the amiable duty, and he "Hasham Ali," the Mahomedan servant of Fonseca.—Yours, &c.,

TRUTH.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you have opened your columns to a number of sympathisers with the man who stands condemned for the murder of Duarte, you will, perhaps, make room for a word or two on the other side. It is a pity that the writers of the correspondence that has appeared did not think well to affix their names to their letters. Had they done so, we should then be in a position to know whether their advocacy of Fonseca's cause was quite disinterested, and what weight we should attach to their representations. But without at all entering into the merits of their special pleading, it may be well to remind those gentlemen that Fonseca has been unanimously convicted of a most heinous crime by a select body of special jurors, who have heard all the evidence, have seen all the witnesses, have listened to all the lawyers' addresses, and have had the benefit of the presiding Judge's admirable summing up. In the propriety of their finding, Mr. Justice Starling expressed his entire concurrence. And in the verdict arrived at by those nine highly intelligent jurors, on the responsibility of their oaths, I venture to think 99 per cent. of the Bombay opinion that is worthy of attention will fully agree. Old Dr. Johnson advised his friend Boswell to clear his mind of cant; it would be well if Fonseca's sympathisers were to enter into the spirit of this excellent advice, and abstain from urging pleas which they must know to be dishonest. A terrible crime has been committed, the guilt of which has been unmistakably brought home to the unhappy man, who now lies in Oomercarry Jail, and it is but just that he bear the penalty of his offence. In the whole history of this melancholy case there is not a single extenuating circumstance, not one redeeming feature, to call forth compassion for the prisoner; and it would be what George Eliot called debasing the moral currency to allow fictitious sentiment or infantile reasoning to set aside a sentence, the justice of which must be acknowledged by every man of even average intelligence. I would only add, in conclusion, that nothing could be more shocking—nothing more cruel than the recklessness with which Fonseca's anonymous friends level charges and innuendoes against some of the members of the Duarte family—charges which have not been supported by a tittle of evidence.—Yours, &c.,

FIAT JUSTITIA.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The very able petition drawn up for Fonseca, and submitted to Government asking for a consideration of his case, will, it is hoped, be the means of modifying the extreme sentence passed on him. It is nothing but fair to him that in submitting the petition to Government, the High Court authorities will also submit the whole of the evidence taken both in the Coroner's Court, as well as in the Sessions Court, in order to enable Government to go through the case thoroughly. I do not know whether it is usual for such evidences to be submitted to Government. But if it is not, I think in an important matter as this, where there is a question of life and death, a point should be stretched. If this evidence be submitted to Government, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council will then have opportunity of arriving at a fair decision. A great deal has been said by various correspondents regarding the evidence tendered for the prosecution, and I have no wish to add to what they have already said. I think that the whole case presents an element of weakness which would necessitate a just commutation of sentence at the hands of his Excellency the Governor. Whatever may have been the views of the presiding Judge as to the amplification of evidence of certain witnesses, it is to be borne in mind that in England it is only when a case of murder has been established up to the hilt, that a man is sentenced to death and circumstantial evidence in England must be of the clearest type with absolutely no admixture of doubt, whatsoever. Indian law also states that a Judge in civil cases has to balance conflicting rights, but in criminal cases (particularly in cases of murder) it is a question of deciding whether the facts raise very strong probability (of unquestionable character) of the prisoner's guilt so justify his capital punishment. Our legislature ought to be heartily thanked for providing an ultimate remedy for convicted persons, viz., that of submitting a petition to Government, and it is to be hoped that his Excellency-in-Council will, on a consideration of the case, give the benefit of any doubt there may be to the prisoner.—Yours, &c.,

N. P.

FRENCH ARCHITECTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The weather on the Continent for the last five weeks has been exceedingly brilliant, and not—at least to my sensations—oppressively hot; French architecture has been seen at its best; and, with your permission, I should like to record some of the rough impressions respecting it of an unprofessional observer. Nothing can be more beautiful than the appearance of Notre Dame on the afternoon of one of these bright summer days;—the sun, striking full on its splendid west front, lights up every corner and recess of the tangled thicket of its tracery, while a few steps to the right enable the elegant flying buttresses, which reach to the east end and encompass the apse, to be seen and admired for the perfection of their design, strengthening and making stable as they do, without encumbering, the entire fabric. This praise cannot be given to the flying buttresses round the east end of Cologne cathedral, the mazy complications of which are too elaborate to please. But the interior of Notre Dame falls much below the perfection of its exterior. What constitutes the beauty of the interior of a Gothic cathedral is,—not the style, not the tracery,—but, primarily, a satisfying relation between the three principal members of the building, the nave arches, the triforium, and the clerestory. Where this satisfying relation is found, there is structural harmony; in the absence of which neither the mind nor the senses can be at ease. Now at Notre Dame both the triforium, and the clerestory are somewhat too large and high relatively to the nave arches; nor are the architectural details of either at all impressive. In all these respects Westminster Abbey (the outside of which, though noble, cannot be said to be equal to that of Notre Dame) decidedly ranks above the French Cathedral.

But Paris makes good her own deficiencies; and if we return westward from the isle of St. Genevieve, and enter the Church of St. Eustache, near the Halles Centrales, we find a building in exquisite structural harmony. This noble church, the architecture of which is Renaissance, but not, except as to a small part, classical or Pagan, was built early in the 16th century. The theory of the architect seems to have been, that while the great structural features which the middle ages had elaborated were to be retained and harmonised, the details of ornament were to be borrowed chiefly from the temples, palaces, and basilicas of Greece and Rome. The cruciform ground-plan, the upward soaring of the aspiring vault, the series of pillars in nave and transept, the triforium, and the clerestory were all as faithfully retained as in any Cistercian abbey church of the 12th century. Any-one can see that the harmony between the lower arches and the triforium and clerestory is much better preserved here than in Notre Dame, the comparative smallness of the triforium (which would otherwise reduce it to insignificance) being counterbalanced by its singular beauty; it is an arcade of small round arches resting on slender shafts with beautiful capitals.

Here, and indeed all through the church, there is an alliance between majesty and beauty which our Tudor architects never seem to have understood. In the details of ornament, as has been said, Renaissance taste prevails. The nave pillars, instead of being deeply moulded, with slender marble shafts clustering round them, as at Worcester,—a mode of ornamentation beyond which the architects of the middle ages did not see their way—here tend to be square, yet are manifoldly recessed, and contain round shafts in the recesses. These, rising to a certain height, are terminated by elaborate capitals, above which other shafts, seeming to grow out of the pillars, and ornamented in wares which I have not technical knowledge enough to describe, carry up the decorative work to the necessary height.

The west front of St. Eustache, dating from just before the Revolution, is in the classical style, and quite out of keeping with the main building.

As to the secular architecture of France, the impression conveyed to the traveller is, that it is eminently living, and instinct with original thought.

Great is the beauty of many of the new houses in the "Avenues," which radiate from the Arch de Triomphe. The new College de la Sorbonne is a magnificent building, and embodies in stone daring and lofty architectural thoughts, which, so far as I know, no other nation has conceived. On the other hand, the French architects, like those of other lands, are capable of bad or inferior work. The Trocadero is barbaric; in the outlying districts are hundreds of mean or ugly houses; the new Opera House has little but mass to recommend it. Worst of all is the bad taste, which, in deference to anarchical feelings, has pulled down nearly all the west front of the Tuileries, depriving much of the Louvre of the support and grouping which the old Palace lent it, and leaving a hideous gap, to which those who knew Paris in the old days can never be reconciled.

CATHOLICUS.

THE NEW HOUSE CONNECTIONS: A CRITICISM.

THE following is the text of a letter which has been addressed to the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, and has been sent to us for publication:—

To G. W. Roughton, Esq., Chairman, Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—During the course of last week I was conversing with an influential gentleman, at his house in the native town, on the subject of our house connections. He said to me that "he was in favour of the official system of gully traps and China piping being fixed in our gullies, because then," he said, "our houses will be free from smells." He said to me: "Notice the vile smell that comes from the gully at the side of my house; if gully traps and piping were fixed in it the smells would disappear. I have never looked at it myself, as I am only a tenant, but please go and look at it, and tell me what you think." I looked out of the window, as he suggested, and found, to my surprise, that the gully was completely furnished with gully traps and piping. The gully paving was dry, and the smell, which I noticed, could only arise from the stagnant water in the many gully traps. I pointed this out to my friend, and he admitted that he had been mistaken in thinking that the adoption of gully traps was needed to cure the smells in the native town.

(2.) Why have the House Connections Committee advocated the use of gully traps? They have only advocated their use "tentatively and cautiously in an experimental way spread over a series of years." They are most careful not to propose their "compulsory adoption," as is now being proposed, I believe, by the Hon. Mr. Mehta and by the Municipal Commissioner. On the other hand, they give their hearty approval to the system of paved gullies with a centre shallow gutter for chawls. This suggestion has been adopted by the Municipal Commissioner for chawls. As nine-tenths or nineteen-twentieths of our Bombay houses are chawls, i.e., ranges of rooms on one or both sides of a communicating passage let to separate tenants, I fail to see how the Corporation can possibly pass a compulsory bye-law in this matter, especially in the face of the opinion of the House Connections Committee, and of Dr. Weir's opinion, stated in his note to paras. 1 and 27 of the official pamphlet on this subject, "that the option of an open drain should be given to house-owners in the place of piping."

(3.) If the bye-law is only cautiously and carefully worded as a permissive or optional enactment, no harm will be caused by its adoption. But if it is made compulsory for all houses in the town, old and new, or for new houses only, immense harm to the health of the town and to the finances of our house-owners will be the result.

(4.) While conversing on this subject with a member of the Corporation at his office, he called to me one of the Hindus who has commercial dealings with his firm. This gentleman told me that two or three years ago he built a large house, and at the request of the Municipal Commissioner put in gully traps and piping at the cost of Rs. 1,500 for his two gullies. They speedily choked up. The Executive Engineer's Department failed to keep them clear and refused to clean them when choked. This department sent him police court summonses for neglecting to keep his piping clear, and in despair he asked them how much they would charge. They sent him an estimate of Rs. 263 for cleaning the pipes of one gully, which, as above stated, had cost Rs. 750 to fix in place. He succeeded in getting the work done by a licensed plumber for Rs. 150, and paid the bill only last week! He stated to me that he is so hopeless at the trouble to which he has been put in keeping the new system in order, that he is willing to pay the Municipal Commissioner Rupees two thousand cash to be allowed permission to close the gully traps, and drain his gully over the surface of the gully paving in the simple old fashion.

(5.) If a rich man in building a new house is put to all this annoyance and expense, what shall we say when the new system is applied to forty thousand houses, the majority of which are heavily mortgaged? The system, if good and worthy of adoption, should work automatically, and any cleaning work should be done by the Department, so that owners may be relieved from the disgrace of police court prosecutions. Any system that needs such enforcement stands "ipso facto" condemned.

Kindly have this letter read, along with my previous letter, when the matter comes on for discussion.—I have, &c.,

DAVID GOSTLING.

PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY.

THE fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held, yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 10, Shams Munzil, Hummum Street, Mr. Louis Penny, chairman of the Board of directors, presiding. The following is a copy of the directors' report, which was approved and adopted:—

The directors now beg to submit their report, with the audited accounts of the company, for the year ended 31st August last. In March last, one of the members of the secretaries' firm visited Karachi and reported upon the company's property, with the result that the Board sanctioned considerable repairs and renewals to the machinery and buildings. These have now almost been completed. He also entered into negotiations with the Deputy Collector for an extension of the lease of the land, from 51 to 99 years. The lease would have expired in 1909. The negotiations were carried to a successful issue, by the lease being extended to 99 years, free of any charge to the Company. This circumstance considerably enhances the value of the Company's property. The book-value of the machinery stands now at Rs. 1,36,134-7-8 (less amount written off for depreciation). This value is considered excessive, and, looking to the fact that the intrinsic value of the land and buildings, is far in excess of the book-value, viz., Rs. 36,511-7-5, the Board recommended that the sum of Rs. 45,000 be written off from machinery, and added to value of land and buildings. Since the present accounts were closed, the loan of Rs. 10,000 has been paid off, so that the company is now entirely clear of debt. The profit and loss statement shows a balance of Rs. 13,466-8-5 (after deducting Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw's share of profit) available for disposal, which the Board recommended should be dealt with as follows:—In full clearance of preliminary charges Rs. 400; to depreciation and renewal fund Rs. 5,000; in payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 5 per share Rs. 7,000; balance to carry to next year's account Rs. 1,066-8-5; total Rs. 13,466-8-5. The retiring director is Mr. Louis Penny, who is eligible for re-electing.

Resolutions carrying out the recommendations of the above report having been passed, Mr. Louis Penny was re-elected chairman of the Board of directors of the company. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, directors, and secretaries and agents for their management of the business of the company during the past year. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE JALGAUM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Mr. Mathuradass Gokaldass, presided at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company. The following report, which was printed and circulated amongst the shareholders, was approved and adopted:—

Your directors beg to lay before you for adoption the fourth annual report of the company with the audited accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending 31st July, 1895. Your directors beg to state that during the year under report they endeavoured to bring all the owners of the Jalgaum presses and ginning factories into joint working arrangement to work their respective presses and ginnings at fixed rate, but they regret to state that they were not succeeded in their said endeavours as all the parties were not unanimous in the combination terms. Owing to non-unity of the representatives of Jalgaum factories your directors had to undergo into keen competition and to struggle extensively for securing business. Now your directors have the pleasure to state that the joint working arrangement with all the representatives of Jalgaum presses is now settled for three years commencing from 1st November, 1895, and they now venture to state that your company will make handome profits in next years. The total number of bales pressed during the year under report was 16,200 against 18,733 bales pressed during the preceding year. The total number of cotton pullas ginned during the year under report was 12,185¼ pullas against 9,406¼ pullas pressed during the preceding year. From the statements of accounts already sent to you it will be seen that the total net earnings of the company amount to Rs. 6,546-12-0 including the sum of Rs. 719-9-10 brought forward from the last year's account which your directors propose to apportion as under:—That a dividend of Rs. 10 per share be declared absorbing Rs. 6,000-0-0 and that the balance Rs. 546-12-0 be carried forward to next year's account. Your buildings and machinery are insured against fire for Rs. 1,21,000. One of your directors Mr. Abbjee Oomersey retires by rotation, but he is eligible for re-election.

THE PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Immediately after the meeting of the Jalgaum Manufacturing Company was over, the annual general meeting of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company was held in the same premises, Mr. Mathuradass Gokuldass in the chair. The following is a copy of the report which was also adopted:—

Your directors beg to submit their tenth annual report on the affairs of the company and the accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1895. The cotton crop of the district where your factory is situated was small during the under report, and consequently your machinery was not well employed. Owing to short crop the result of the year was not as good as that of previous year. However your directors think that taking the short crop into consideration the result of the year is not in any way disappointing and unsatisfactory. The total quantity of cotton ginned by the company during the year was pullas 12,307 against pullas 13,926¾ ginned during the preceding year. The total number of bales pressed by the company during the year was 12,108 bales against 12,051 bales pressed during the preceding year. On referring to the accounts you will observe that the total net earnings of the company amount to Rs. 14,521-7-6 including Rs. 2,759-7-10 brought foward from the last year's accounts, which your directors propose to apportion as follows:—That a dividend of Rs. 25 per share be declared, absorbing Rs.12,500, and that the balance Rs. 2,021-7-6 be carried forward to next year's account. Your buildings and machinery are insured against fire for Rs. 1,20,000. One of your directors, Mr. Abbjee Oomersey, retires by rotation, but he is eligible for re-election.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—37 bales wool, K Shuriff and Co; 48 bales cotton, Latham and Co; 535 bales wool, G Toolseedas.

Courtfield s—70 bales wool, Allidina Jaffer.

FOR LONDON.

Ormidale s—8 bales skins, and 52 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhai and Co; 151 cwts coir yarn, B Poonsee; 54 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wistow Hall s—750 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Africander s—1,000 cwts bonemeal, Tyabjee and Co; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 33¼ cwts myrabollams, S Runchordas; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—2,332 cwts castorseed, and 255 cwts gingellyseed, Hugo Schwer and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Falls of Inversnaid s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Fulta'a s—298 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive s—100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 41 cwts sharkfins, A and J Lalljee; 100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 150 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 304 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 189 cwts raisins, P F Talati; 250 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

Mazagon s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive s—21 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 250 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 700 bales twist, N J Abraham; 100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 400 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 319 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co.

Mazagon s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

ANECDOTES of M. Pasteur abound just now. One day, it is said, he went to the Institute in a cab with M. Duruy, the Academician, who was a near neighbour of his. When they got out at their destination, M. Duruy gave a five-franc piece to the cabman. Naturally the cabman had no change. "Well," said M. Duruy, "you may keep the change as a souvenir of your having driven the foremost savant of the century." M. Pasteur, not to be outdone in politeness, presented a second five-franc piece to the astonished and delighted man. "Keep that also," he said, "as a souvenir of your having driven the greatest Minister of the Second Empire." The two friends laughed heartily as they entered the Institute together.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, Harringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain T Wilkins, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs T D Ozannasas passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE German East Africa Co's s s Setos, Captain H Weisskam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, (9th October) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Allibhoy Kattoo, Fatmabai Kattoo, and two children, Mr Ruttonjee Bhimjee, Mr H Y H Fooma and 162 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain C R Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (11th October), with a general cargo, 48 cases opium, 125 horses, 40 syces, and the following passengers:—Mr David E Ezra, Dawood Baher, Nawab Munshi, Dawood Sulleman, Hajee Mahomed Rasid, and Abdoola bin Alley.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C Hansen, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Busreh, (9th October) with a general cargo, 11 cases opium, 173 horses and the following passengers:—Mr Hajee Abdula Awazee, Mr Abdulla Mulla, Mr Abdulla Khalel, Mr Mukbool Hoosen and family, and 21 deck.

THE Wilson Line s s Tokio, 2,481 tons, Captain W J Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (19th September) with a general cargo, 1,866 tons coal, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Smith, Master Smith, and two children, Mrs Grey, Mrs Potts, Mrs Birch, Miss Haslewood, Surg-Major Briggs, Mr Jones and Mr Misriss. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

INFORMATION has been received through the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, dated 14th instant, that the undermentioned buoys on the coast between Alibag and Vengurla were put in position on the dates noted against them for the fair season:—Alibag Buoy, on the 23rd September 1895; Bankot Buoys, 7th October 1895; Anjanvel Buoy, 29th September 1895; Ambulgan (Jaitapur), 30th September 1895; Chaldea Rock Buoy, 26th September 1895; Johnstone Castle Buoy, 19th September 1895; Malvan Outer Buoy, 24th September 1895; Malvan Harbour Buoys, 25th September 1895.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Afrikander	1792	Dunn	London	2-11	W & A Graham
C	Moshtari	1109	Clark	Jedda	26-10	B & P S N Co
D	Roma	1743	Temperly	Calcutta		M Mackenzie & Co
E	Rheinfels	1773	Wilkins	Karachi		Glade & Co
G	Grosnover (Bq)	530	Brebner	Mauritius	26-10	H S Sidick
H & J	Falls of Inversnaid	1716	Wright	Dunkirk	5-11	T Morrison & Co
K	Taif	892	James	Not fixed		H C Joosub
L	Rajpootana	1312	Shepherd	Calcutta		M Mackenzie
M	Mahanadi	547	Adam	C Gulf	24-10	Shepherd & Co
O	Courland	760	Adams	Porebunder	24-10	D Abdoola
P	King Arthur	1040	Hansen	P. Gulf	25-10	B & P S N Co
Q	Courtfield	2105	Sheldrick	Havre	2-11	Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Mangalore	24-10	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Sutlej	2160	Nantes	Aden	26-10	P & O Co
4	Myrtledene	1918	Horsfall	N F		J Mackentosh
7	Imperatrix	2334	Rossovich	Trieste	1-11	A Lloyd's
9	Pemba	987	Gimblett	Zanzibar		M Mackenzie
11	Shastri	47	Cassum	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
12	Wistow Hall	2139	Barclay	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
13	Ormidale	2301	Butler	London	9-11	Graham & Co
15	Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi		M Mackenzie

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	King Arthur (s)	Hansen	Busreh, Oct 9.
	Rheinfels (s)	Wilkins	Hamburg, Sept 14.
23	Setos (s)	Weisskam	Zanzibar, Oct 9.
	Tokio (s)	Jones	Hull, Sept 19.
	Java (s)	Kendall	Busreh, Oct 11.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Tokio, for Hull via Karachi.

,, Dwarka, for Karachi.

,, Setos, for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
19	Canara s	Couper	Moulmein, Oct 13.
	British Isles sp	Molony	Cardiff, June 8.
20	Wing Sang s	Young	Hongkong, Oct 5.
	Fattel Rahman sp	Abdoolah	Muscat, Sept 14.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 19.—Steamers Shahjehan, Clan Campbell and Falls of Brackllnn.

Oct. 20.—Steamers Purnea and Mecca.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 21.

Fitzherbert, Lt-Col, Bo, H P, on leave, from Deolali.

OCTOBER 22.

Bell, Lieut, Bo, 1st C I Horse, on leave, from Agar.

Cooke, Brig-Genl, Bo, Comdg Sind Dist, on leave, from Kurrachi.

OCTOBER 23.

Briggs, Surg-Major, Bo, 12th Bo I, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 17.

Gray, Surg-Capt, Punjab, A M S, on leave, to Japan.

OCTOBER 21.

Bell, Lieut, Punjab, on duty, to Mian Mir.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th October, 1895.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-30 p.m., to-day.

2. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 22nd instant:—Gunner H. G. Byrne.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th October, 1895.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., on Fridays, at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice. Ammunition can be obtained on the ground during the hours for practice at the following rates:—6 annas for 12 rounds.

2. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been received and may be seen at Head Quarters. The meeting will be held on the Wanowrie Ranges, Poona, from the 25th to 30th November. Members intending to compete are requested to send their names, list of entries and entrance fees to the Adjutant not later than noon on the 6th November. The Commanding Officer hopes that as many members as possible will enter for the events of the meeting.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C. Company:—No. 3712 Vol. B. W. Hill.

4. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. E. B. Fisher, D. Company from 19th October 1895 to 31st March, 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Corps has the use of the range at Colaba on Saturday afternoon, the 26th instant. All members are asked to attend.

2. Members are asked to apply to the Sergeant Instructor for the new numerals.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Gazette*, October 17.)

The services of Capt E W S K Maconchy, D S O, 4th Sikh Infantry, Commdt of the Kurram Militia, were replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Mily Dept.

Lieut G O Roos Keppel, Adjt of the Kurram Militia, is appointed Comdt of the Militia, sub pro tem, vice Capt E W S K Maconchy, who relinquished charge on that date.

Surg Lieut Col T E L Bate, Inspr Genl of Prisons, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month.

Surg Maj G W P Dennys, Civil Surg, Delhi, is recalled from privilege leave and appointed to officiate as Inspr Genl of Prisons, Punjab, during the absence of Surg Lieut Col T E L Bate on leave.

Mr E E Taylor, Asst Engr, first Grade, from the Office of Supdg Engr, Chenab Circle, to the 3rd Division, Chenab Canal, which he joined on the forenoon of the same date.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, October 19.)

Messrs H R B Sherwood and J McNeale are appointed to be Probationary Assist Dist Supts of Police in the Central Provinces.

The following promotions amongst Dist Supts of Police are ordered with effect from the 3rd August 1895, vice Mr J Hurst, Dist Supt of Police, 4th class, deceased:—Mr H Spence, Dist Supt, 4th class, sub pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment; Mr C M B Seagrim, offg Dist Supt. 4th class, is appointed Dist Supt, 4th class, sub pro tem; and Mr R H H Thomas, Dist Supt, 5th class, sub pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment.

The following temporary promotions among Dist Supts of Police are ordered, vice Mr J Hurst, Offg Dist Supt of Police, 3rd class, deceased:—Mr C W McIver, Dist Supt, 4th class, to officiate as Dist. Supt 3rd class; and Mr W E Hankin, Dist Supt 5th class to officiate as Dist Supt, 4th class.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed under the orders of the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, to pass through the Settlement Course in the districts noted against their respective names:—Mr R H Ryves, I C S, Asst Commr, to Betul; Mr W N Maw, I C S, Asst Commr, to Nimar; and Mr L A G Clarke, I C S Asst Commr, to Bhandara.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr J A C Skinner, I C S, to officiate as Divisional Judge, 2nd class, in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions, during the absence on deputation of Col J A Temple.

Furlough for one year, is granted to Mr M W Fox Strangways, I C S, Depy Commr, Raipur.

Mr H M Laurie, I C S, Depy Commr, Bhandara, is transferred to Raipur.

Mr A M F Caccia, Assist Consvr of Forests, is posted to the charge of the Mandla Forest Division.

On being relieved by Mr A M F Caccia, Mr R C Thompson, Extra Assist Consvr of Forests, is transferred to the charge of the Damoh Forest Division.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GEMMED FINGER RINGS.—We have a very pretty collection of this form of ornaments. Some of the present season's designs are particularly pretty. Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquoises, Opals, &c., of splendid quality. MARCKS AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY and POONA.

TENTS of VARIOUS KINDS for HIRE, Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamianas, Palls, Stables, Bichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in English, French and German. Good Bombay references. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

LIBERTY ART FABRICS.—A Splendid Selection of Art Muslins, Cretonnes, and Tapestries of the Latest Designs have just arrived, and are now ON VIEW at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried: unadulterated; very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Bona-Fide Sale of very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture, etc. at "Alice Building," Hornby Row, opposite "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HIGH-CLASS SUMATRA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at Rs. 3, 2-12, and 2-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are very carefully manufactured from selected and thoroughly matured Pure Dindigal Tobacco with Sumatra covering. They are mild, aromatic, and free-drawing Cigars, and as such are strongly recommended to all the lovers of Sumatra Brands. A trial earnestly solicited. N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

IF YOU LIKE GOOD TEA, at a fair price, BUY MY MIXTURE, Re. 1 per lb. Honest mixture, not Tea Godown Sweepings.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MAJOLICA TRAYS.—Just received, a Consignment of beautiful Majolica and Fayence Trays, Nickel or Copper Mounted, square, round or oblong, in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

OIL, GAS, and Steam Engines of Various Sizes; also Sodawater Machines, Flour Mills, Crushers Bicycles and Tricycles, Sewing Machines, &c., &c.—GEYER, & Co., Bombay.

TO LET.—RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SHOPS and OFFICE ROOMS, in Sirdar's Buildings, Old Secretariat. For particulars apply SIRDAR'S AGENCY.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R." care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

MATHERAN PINTO'S HOTEL.—This Well-known, Commodious, and most Central Hotel is now OPEN to European Visitors. Cuisine unsurpassable. It is near the Library, Public Offices, Churches, &c., and is within an easy walk of the Gymkhana.

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MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL is the nearest to Gymkhana, Narel Station, Church, &c., and situated on the highest Spot, Commanding extensive view. Now open for Visitors.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—We have put up several times in this Hotel. We were always well attended to. The food is good. Mr. PESTONJEE and his Son have always done their utmost to make us comfortable. The servants are civil and attentive.—R. L. HENNESSEY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 1 per year, including Postage.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

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MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SUDDER BAZAAR, MAIN ROAD, MHOW.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, and in re Eduljee Cooverjee Cooper and Merwanjee Cooverjee Cooper, Insolvents, and Hormusjee Cooverjee Cooper, an adjudged insolvent, lately traded as Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co., with the consent of Mr. Gungaram Choonilal, the mortgagee, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, shop and godown, standing thereon, bearing No. 308, situate at Sudder Bazaar, Main Road, Mhow, and bounded on the east by the Sudder Bazaar Main Road, on the west by the Centre Road leading to the Parsi Fire Temple, on the north partly by the property of Habibula Ameerbux, Watchmaker, and partly by the vacant land of Cooverjee Dinshaw, and on the south partly by the property of Gokuldas Soonderjee and partly by the public road called Parsee Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 24, 1895.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 23.

CONSOLS were 3-16 per cent. higher in London yesterday at 107 7-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 118. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 3-16 per cent., to £61 15-16. The price of Bar Silver was 3-16d. higher, at 30 15-16d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 67 3-8 cents per oz. with Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at at 4·88¼ dollars. Braziers' Copper was 10s. lower, at £53·10s. per ton. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1½d. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to 100¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25 24¼.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 1,780,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week. Yellow Guzrat Rapeseed was quoted at 32½s. per 416 lbs., buyers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 29-64d. for October-December deliveries, and 4½d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 26,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 8 5/8 cents. per lb., but Futures for January recovered 29 points of their previous fall, being quoted at 8·59 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 57,000 bales; and the following comparision is now shown between this season's crop figures, and those for the two previous years in the same time:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	57,000	73,000	69,000
Three days' Do. ...	165,000	213,000	192,000
Since 1st September...	1,221,000	1,607,000	1,298,000

A moderate business has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day, and the feeling has been steady at an advance of Re. 1 per candy. Exporters have bought 200 old ready Bengal at Rs. 199-200; and 100 Dhollera, at Rs. 220; and they have contracted for 200 Bengal of the new crop, for December delivery, at Rs. 199-200; and 500 each of "Fine" and "Good" Bhownugger, for May delivery, at Rs. 243 and Rs. 233, respectively; while the Mills have taken 600 bales of ready stuff, say 200 each of Compta, at Rs. 217; and Bengal, at Rs. 173; and 100 each of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 206; and new Bengal, at Rs. 215 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have both been steady markets to-day, a small export business having been reported in the former, and a moderate amount in the latter, prices in both being all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,278	bales.
Wheat	7,672	cwts.
Rapeseed	9,109	"
Gingellyseed	3,710	"
Poppyseed	674	"
Castorseed	8,625	"
Rice	75,513	"

FREIGHTS remain very quiet, and without fluctuation in rates, which, however, it is plain shippers do not consider cheap enough to lead them to take more than their actual requirements.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which a little was done for near delivery at the opening; and these rates coming from Calcutta, quotations here hardened again, and closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	... 1s. 1 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Tel. Transfers.	... 1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	... 1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Credits 3 Do.	... 1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Francs 3 Do.	... 1·46	"

forward rates for Bank remittance being the same as ready; and for Credits 1s. 1 29-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been more active to-day, and rates, which opened at 109 3-16 for Money, and 109 1-8 for Account advanced to 109 1-4 both for cash and the coming settlement, (at which also they left off.

SHARES.—The following are the only changes in our list this evening, showing, in Mill Scrip, a tendency entirely in buyers' favour:—Alliance and City of Bombay Mills have declined Rs. 20 each, China and Oriental Rs. 15 each, and Lukhmidas Rs. 10. Bombay-Burmah are Rs. 5 higher in the second issue; while the Bank of Bombay Shares have advanced Rs. 2½, to Rs. 1,472½.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd October, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	23	2	37 p.m.	...	23
Suez	23	2	5 p.m.	...	57

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 23rd October, 1895.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	35	...	1
" Karachi	...	35	...	4
" Madras	...	34	...	1

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th October 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,000	400	10	1,410
Or per mile of Railway	58	23	1	82
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	6,843	2,165	39	9,017
Total for 15 weeks...	7,843	2,565	49	10,457
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	452	240	4	696
Per mile of Ry do.	26	14	......	40
Total to corresponding date do.	5,179	2,857	36	8,072

Increase for the week .... Rs. 714
Do. to date .... " 2,385

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th October, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,800	9,300	30	12,130
Or per mile of Railway	24	81	......	105
For previous 14 weeks of half-year..	35,435	1,04,216	745	1,40,396
Total for 15 weeks...	38,235	1,13,516	775	1,52,526
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)	1,062	592	9	1,663
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	13	......	37
Total to corresponding date do.	9,935	7,054	286	17,275

Increase for the week .... Rs. 10,467
Ditto to date .... " 1,35,251

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 22.

10 p.m.	80·5

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23.

6 a.m.	78·8
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	81·2
p.m.	84·1

QUIQUERN

A TALE OF THE ICE-BOUND SHORES.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

PART I. of this remarkable story will appear in the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday, October 26.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HENDERSON—October 10, at 18, Prince's Square, London, W., the wife of J J Henderson, Esquire, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DES VŒUX—October 7, at Chirat, the wife of Major C H Des Vœux, 36th Sikhs, of a son.

HUDSON—October 13, at Murree, the wife of Surgeon-Capt Ernest Hudson, F R C S, 15th B L, of a daughter.

MYLNE—October 15, at Waverley Bank, Mussoori, N.-W. P., the wife of Ernest Mylne, of a daughter.

WINTLE—October 15, at Murree, the wife of Captain E de V Wintle, 15th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FAURE—HOGG—At St Francis Xavier's Chapel, St John's Hill, Bangalore, by the Rev Father Johnson, Franks youngest son of the late Mons. J C Faure, of Pondicherry, to Katherine Mildred, (Katie) only daughter of the late Mr H E Hogg, of the Chief Secretary's Office, Madras.

DEATH.

PETTER—October 13, at Naini Tal, Mary Anne Petter, widow of George Edward Petter, in her 70th year.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1895.

As might have been expected in view of the racial prejudices which have throughout been imported into the question of the guilt or innocence of Mr. W. S. Bapat in regard to the offences of bribery and corruption laid to his charge, the decision of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda to acquit the late Acting Settlement Officer has been subjected to considerable criticism in a particular section of the Native Press. We do not suppose that the general public are sufficiently interested in the late enquiry and the caste differences of which it was the outcome, to care for further discussion of the subject at the appalling length adopted in a quarter where Mr. Bapat was assumed to be guilty weeks before the decision was made known. But some of the comments that have been made display so much ignorance, and in too many cases such perversion of the real facts of the case, that a few further remarks by way of explanation are called for. In a previous article we pointed out that the Gaekwar had arrived at a decision upon the recommendation of three out of the four high officers of State called to his aid as assessors. By a strange process of reasoning it has since been argued that the three Commissioners and the dissenting assessor constitute a majority of advisers against the final view adopted by his Highness. If this reasoning was applied to the general judiciary of the country we should find the ultimate decision of the majority of the full bench of this or any other High Court, in appeal cases, set aside merely because the dissenting judges in the full bench and the two lower Courts whose decrees had been reversed constituted a majority when reckoned together. Law and precedent alike point to no other procedure than that of resting the final decision upon the opinions of the majority of those who are concerned in pronouncing it. Great stress has been laid on the fact that the grounds on which the Gaekwar pronounced the allegations against Mr. Bapat not proven—for that is the meaning of the much discussed term "freed of the charges"—have not been made public. And yet these critics rather approve than otherwise of the course pursued a few months back in withholding the papers and depositions taken before an enquiring magistrate from a duly constituted Commission, specially appointed with the sole object of bringing out the whole truth with regard to the systematic corruption alleged against the Settlement Officer. It need scarcely be said that if the final judgment of the Gaekwar and his advisers had been laid on the editor's table, it would also have been necessary to publish the papers withheld from the Commission on account of their alleged confidential nature. That would perhaps have been the wisest course if the Gaekwar had wished to disarm criticism, although we doubt very much whether those who were anxious for the conviction of the accused would have had any cause for congratulation that all the facts were made known. We are in a position to state that each case was closely enquired into on its merits by the Maharaja and his assessors, and that the grounds for acquittal are fully set forth by the Huzur in documents which have been duly filed amongst the State records. Those who have been misled into the belief that the object sought in the highest quarters in appointing a Commission was to provide a way of escape for a particular favourite, will no doubt modify their views when they learn that the plan of appointing a Commission of Enquiry originated with the Council of State, and that the initiative in the matter was taken before the telegraphic instructions of the Gaekwar, who was then in Europe, had been received. It is an open secret that upon learning what had been done his Highness wired to the Council intimating that in his opinion it would have been much better for the cases to be tried in an ordinary judicial court instead of having a special enquiry of the kind contemplated. To any reasonable man this fact will effectually dispose of the allegation that the Gaekwar was determined to reserve for himself the final decision as to the charges. Under the terms of the reference to the Commission the right of such decision was undoubtedly vested solely in the Huzur, and if the Maharaja was set on the acquittal of the accused, he would certainly not have called in the aid of four officers of State to advise him when his mind was already made up as to the course to be pursued.

Efforts have been made to discount the moral value of the opinions of the assessors by whom the Gaekwar was assisted, by impugning both their impartiality and their competency. The fact that one of these assessors, the Acting Dewan, Mr. Jayasingrao Angre, was one of the Councillors of Administration who instituted the enquiry in the first instance, is conveniently forgotten by those who wish it to be supposed that the assessors were little better than a packed jury. Another reason why Mr. Angre was specially qualified to assist in arriving at a correct judgment was that as Chief Revenue Officer of the Baroda State for eight or ten years he had been in close touch with the Survey and Settlement Department. His knowledge of all the issues involved in the trial was therefore exceptionally extensive, and his position as Acting Dewan fully entitled him to share with three gentlemen of legal training the task of advising the Maharaja. The Varisht Court Judge was not casually called in, as has been alleged, but was working at the cases in conjunction with his two judicial colleagues for some days, and sent in a full written opinion on the charges. In regard to Mr. Pandit, it may be said that if such "proofs" as were brought forward to mark him out as being in sympathy with Mr. Bapat are to carry weight, the fact of a Judge having months beforehand casually bid good morning to an accused person in the street might be held to disqualify him from presiding at a trial. The other assessor, the Chief Justice, agreed with his colleagues on most points, but had his doubts as to Mr. Bapat's innocence in some cases. In pitting against the views of the assessors, the "unanimous finding of a competent Commission" it must be remembered that the "unanimous finding" was only on partial evidence, since the sworn depositions taken before Mr. Maconochie in the capacity, not of a secret officer, but of an enquiring magistrate, were withheld. It need scarcely be said that this was a direct violation of the usual procedure in all systems of judiciary. If the Gaekwar had bound himself, or rather if the Council had bound the Government, not to look beyond what the Commission should place before it, then, of course, the present decision would have been open to the objections that have been raised. But no such pledge was given, and a comparison of the papers withheld from the Commission, with the evidence recorded by that body, has shown that in almost every case the witnesses for the prosecution either contradicted themselves or deposed on oath one thing before the special magistrate and another in public court.

It would be an unprofitable task to go at any length into the details of the various charges against Mr. Bapat, but a few words may be said regarding one or two of the cases that have been adversly commented on. In regard to the Dharnoj case, which has been selected as a typical one, it is said that the bribers and the bankers told a perfectly harmonious story. Now it so happens that in their sworn depositions before Mr. Maconochie they mentioned that they were introduced to Mr. Bapat at his house one evening, while before the Commissioners they asserted that when they went to Mr. Bapat's house they were told to see him at his office. In the Chipat case the principal party, Girjashankar, deposed before the enquiring magistrate that the amount of bribe settled was Rs. 1,000, while in public court he stated the amount was Rs. 2,000. At the preliminary enquiry he declared that he dare not ask Mr. Bapat if the amount reached him; and yet before the Commission he spoke positively of "ragiwat" (a meeting face to face). His statement that re-payment was effected by someone leaving a bag containing a thousand rupees at his door about ten o'clock one evening is so absurdly improbable as to render destructive criticism unnecessary. We have unimpeachable authority for saying that the inamdar, Jatashankar, like many another witness, made hopelessly irreconcilable statements, as the Commissioners would have discovered had the usual course of placing before them the sworn depositions previously taken been pursued. They would have learned that the principal witness for the prosecution, Girdhar, had sworn he was not Mr. Bapat's agent, and that Maneklal, the gumasta, was equally confident that he knew nothing of the circumstances until a special Act was passed by the Council having the effect of indemnifying these two very truthful men from any prosecution or legal proceedings. When this had been done, Girdhar and Maneklal went back from all they had said before. The former made a general statement to the effect that he extorted bribes, whenever he could, for Mr. Bapat, and that he appropriated certain percentages for himself. He said nothing, however, at that time as to the existence of any benami khatas. Later on rather unaccountably he began to disclose the amounts bartered for in individual cases, and declared the benami khatas in his books to belong to Mr. Bapat, although entered in the names of other persons. According to his own showing, however, his books were unreliable, and when his several statements are compared, it is apparent that he is a witness entirely unworthy of credit. Even if the khatas do not refer to the persons whose names they bear, there is nothing to show that they belonged to Mr. Bapat more than to anyone else. To complete the round of denials and contradictions indulged in by Girdhar, it is only necessary to remind the reader of the letter he wrote to Mr. Bapat prior to the sitting of the Commission, and while he was in the hands of the police, declaring that the allegations made against the recipient were false, and had been extorted from him (Girdhar) under pressure. The evidence of this principal witness for the prosecution was so hopelessly condradictory, that there is no wonder that the Gaekwar and his advisers were unable to believe it. As a consequence of this opinion the only possible course open for them was to decide that the charges against Bapat were not proven, for Girdhar's evidence was a most essential part of the whole theory of the prosecution.

YESTERDAY'S telegrams showed how extensively opium smuggling is carried on in Burma, and if we are to believe that the many sin, the few only are found out, we may take it that the operations of Burma opium smuggler, are vast. Opium consumption in Burma, it seems, is on the increase, and promises still further to grow, for the habit is taking hold of the people who will have opium—some of them not taking the question of cost at all into consideration. Smuggling is becoming a common practice, and illicit stills more numerous. The difficulties of detection multiply, and it is not possible accurately to estimate the extent to which the habit prevails. In the Northern division foreign opium is still consumed, but not to so large an extent as in past years. Six hundred and fifty-four seers of Shan opium were issued to licensed vendors against 2,444 in 1893-94. The balance (5,050½ seers) was Government opium, an increase of two hundred seers. In Mandalay the sanctioned maximum was exceeded. The Commissioner, Northern Division, called upon the Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay, to explain why a larger quantity of opium than that allowed was issued, for there has been a very large incrase of Rs. 44,400 in the price paid for the opium license in Mandalay; a fact which is attributed to the fact that the previous licensee was believed to have made a very large profit. The Deputy Commissioner shows by figures that if the business was conducted honestly, the licensee must have lost on the price he paid. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the maximum for Mandalay has been arbitrarily fixed. If he considers that this maximum does not provide for the legitimate wants of non-Burman consumers, he is told to make proposals for raising it, supporting his recommendations by facts and figures. Small prices were realized, and this is considered to be probably due to the fact that the opium-consuming public are scattered over large areas, and that the licensed shops are unable to serve them, owing to long distances which have to be traversed before a supply can be obtained and to the facility of obtaining smuggled opium. The sanctioned quantity of opium was not taken out in full, but, observes the Commissioner, it does not follow that the maximum allowed is in excess of actual requirements. The routes followed by smugglers are generally the less frequented paths on the hills, and the scale on which they carry on operations may be judged by the fact that one caravan consisting of 56 pack-mules, carrying nothing but opium and liquor, was a short time ago seized. Regarding the Katha district the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay thinks that they have not made anything like sufficient provision for the requirements of the opium-consuming population. It is quite possible that only a small proportion of this population is within the areas served by the Katha shop, but if the maximum issue requires to be reduced in Katha, the number of shops requires to be increased elsewhere in the district. But, says he, the whole district reeks of opium. In the four months during which he had charge of this division, he could call to mind three criminal appeals from Katha, in which opium figured prominently. In one case three natives of India attacked two Kachins working on the railway, and robbed them of two viss of opium; in another case two Kachins stole a buffalo in the plains, and exchanged it with a Kachin Duwa for two viss of opium; in a third case some Burmans at the Jade Mines robbed a companion of his property, bought a large stock of opium with the proceeds, and carried it down for sale in the Katha district. If the use of opium is thus noticed in ordinary criminal appeals, it is only fair to conclude that it must be in very common use amongst the people of the district, and that their requirements, which the authorities do nothing to provide for, are supplied by smugglers. It appears to the Commissioner that the opium policy, which is framed for the benefit of Burmans, has little or no application in districts like Katha and Bhamo, where a very small minority of the population is Burman. Upon this, the Commissioner admits, there is truth in what Mr. Bridges says, and adds that he should propose such further facilities for the large non-Burman population as he considers necessary. Other districts tell pretty much the same tale, but it is satisfactory to learn that the Chief Commissioner declares that the grant of opium licenses must not be lightly recommended, and unless for very cogent reasons they will not be granted.

INDIAN-MADE paper is growing in popularity while Government encourages its use wherever possible. In a resolution issued this week on the working of the Stationery Department, Government expresses its satisfaction in noting that in the case of printing paper obtained from the Bally Mills the prescribed standard of quality has been maintained, and that there have been no complaints from officers with regard to it. The different sorts of paper manufactured at the Reay Paper Mills have also continued to receive the approval of indenting officers. Government are glad to learn that there has been a marked improvement during the last few months in the quality of all the varieties of paper supplied by the Deccan Paper Mills Company. The mills are now in a position to make paper of finer quality than they before could turn out, and the rates are not higher than those charged for similar descriptions of English paper. Country blotting paper has also been much improved, and it costs less than similar paper of English manufacture.

IT is stated that H. M. S. Sphinx and the gunboat Assaye are under sealed orders to proceed to Goa to-day, to protect British subjects there. When the Sphinx left Jask for Bombay, the Portuguese man-of-war Vasco da Gama was coaling at Muscat, and was to leave for Goa on the 17th instant.

IT is notified that the troopship Malabar will probably not arrive in Bombay before the morning of the 26th instant. The transport Dilwara will leave Bombay on the 11th, instead of the 12th November, on her first homeward voyage.

THE Central Provinces season reports for last week are summaried in the following general remarks.:—Weather clear. Warm during the day. Nights and mornings cool. The rice crop has suffered considerably in Seoni, Chanda, Balaghat and Bilaspur for want of rain and to some extent in Damoh, Raipur and Sambalpur. The outturn in Samlbapur is estimated at 10 annas. Prospects otherwise favourable. Winter sowings progressing. Pricesa bove normal in Seoni and Saugor.

THE E. I. Railway earnings for the week ending 5th October, were Rs. 8,51,642. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,97,997. Decrease, Rs. 1,46,355. From 1st July, 1895, to 5th October, 1895, Rs. 1,18,98,321. From 1st July, 1894, to 5th October, 1894, Rs. 1,19,19,560. Decrease, Rs. 21,239. Miles open, week ending 5th October, 1895, 1,698·79. Corresponding week last year, 1,663·61. Increase, 35·18. Per mile open, week ending 5th October, 1895, Rs. 501. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 600. Decrease, Rs. 99.

MR. REYNOLDS, Director-General of Telegraphs, has left Simla on a short tour in the Punjab, proceeding thereafter direct to Calcutta.

A PESHAWAR correspondent telegraphs some information regarding affairs at Kabul, which Mr. Clemence, in charge of the horse-breeding operations in Afghanistan, has brought down. Among other items it seems that the Amir intends wintering at Jellalabad, whither he will probably proceed in November, accompanied by Sir Salter Pyne, who will then take short leave home. The Amir is in excellent health.

THE following Imperial Service troops will attend the camps in British territory during the ensuing cold weather:—The Ulwar and Bhurtpore Lancers to concentrate with the 5th Lancers south of Delhi, and afterwards at Aligarh for short manœuvres in January; the Ulwar and Bhurtpore Infantry to Delhi in January; the Indore and Bhopal Lancers to Mhow camp-of-excercise; the Bhavnagar, Junagad and Navnagar Lancers to Deesa camp in December.

IN connection with the Periyar project, lately inaugurated in Madras, it has been proposed to utilise the energy of the water rushing through the tunnel in order to produce electricity, and then to use this electricity to prepare aluminium from corundum (oxide of aluminium). There are said to be large deposits of corundum not far from the tunnel. The distance may be about 100 miles; but the electricity can be carried along wires to the corundum deposits. Aluminium is supposed to have a great future before it.

A MYSOREAN lady claims to be the wife of a Mysorean gentleman, and demands maintenance at his expense, asserting that their marriage took place during infancy, and was never consummated. The lady is now about 25 years of age, the gentleman 30; but the latter denounces the former as an impostor, and the Resident apparently agrees with the gentleman, and has dismissed the application. From the lady's point of view, that alleged marriage has certainly been a failure; but in these days of the New Woman it is good to see a lady actually claming that a particular gentleman is her lord and master.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes was run at Newmarket, to-day, with the following result :—

Marco	1
Best Man	2
Schomberg	3

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AND IMPORT DUTIES.

Oct. 22.

A letter has been received from Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, consenting to receive a deputation of Manchester employers and operatives.

His Lordship says the Indian Government have not yet replied to his Despatch because they are desirous to give the subject their full attention.

CREDITS FOR NEW WAR SHIPS REJECTED.

PARIS, Oct. 22.

The French Budget Committee have rejected the extra credits asked for by the Government for the construction of new war ships.

GERMAN OPINION ON STOKES EXECUTION.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.

M. Stuhlmann, the German traveller, expresses his conviction that Mr. Stokes was executed, because the Congo Free State feared his commercial competition with the German Trading Association.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

A Memorial addressed to Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, regards the new German Settlements at Tientsin and Hankow as inadequate, and urges the Chancellor strongly to acquire the Chusan Islands, regardless of the ill-will of the other Powers.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The death is announced of General Hugh Rowlands.

The death is also announced of Signor Boaghi, the Italian statesman.

THE GOA MUTINY.

REBELS AGAIN OFFER TO SUBMIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

GOA, Oct. 23.

On the 22nd the mutineers were at Tivirem and Boma, where they extorted money from several persons, and took two prisoners from the latter place, Mr. Agustinho Carneiro and the Colonel commanding. The Administrator of Sanquelim was brought back from half the way to Bicholim, and forced to remain there with his son.

The Count of Mahem received a letter yesterday, written by three officers, prisoners of the mutineers, stating that the deserters regret the step taken by them also the complication caused by the Ranes robbing people and breaking the houses, and solicit Government pardon and discharge. They promised to give up their arms immediately to the Administrator of Sanquelim, and in the event of the Government not attending to their request, they are ready to lay down their arms at Sanquelim and come to Pangim unarmed, submitting to any orders the Government may pass. The deserters have already separated from the Ranes. The Administrator of Sanquelim has also confirmed this resolution officially. The Government is going to publish a bulletin, ordering them first to lay down their arms at Sanquelim, and then to solicit pardon.

A telegram from Lisbon states that the Infante Don Affonso has left for India with six men-of-war, bringing artillery, cavalry, and infantry. The exact strength of the force is unstated.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

POONA, Oct. 23.

Lord Sandhurst visited the local lodge, to-night, accompanied by Surgeon-Major Ciroly and Lieutenant Pirrie, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency. His Excellency thanked the lodge for electing him Honorary Member, and as Pro District Grand Master his Excellency made the usual enquiries. In responding to the toast of his health, his Excellency expressed pleasure at visiting the oldest lodge in Bombay, and hoped to visit it again.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The last issue of the *Gazette of India* in Simla will be on the 2nd November.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

Nawab Amiruddin Ahmedkhan, Chief of Loharu, in the Punjab, has been appointed an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.

THE MAHARAJA OF DHARBHANGA.

The Viceroy has approved of the re-election of the Maharaja of Dharbhanga to the Viceregal Council.

CONVERSION OF LOANS.

I have to-day ascertained from the highest authority that the Government of India have not the least intention of converting any loans, at least during the current financial year.

THE SHAHZADA.

Prince Nasrullah Khan is expected to arrive in Kandahar on the 29th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Oct. 22.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 7-16.
3 per cent. Rentes	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 15-16
Bar Silver	30 15-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

October 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent Via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th each month.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.
Cable Maranham Para interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted within the British frontier.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The weather at Murree the last few days has been bitterly cold, with heavy hail storms, the hail laying like snow for over twelve hours, while the surrounding hills in the direction of Kashmir are covered with fresh snow. This will probably melt off again, but it is early in the year for it yet.

A Board assembled at Lucknow on Wednesday last for the purpose of selecting the three best designs of arm-racks. The proceedings will not be made known for some little time. The Board was composed of Colonel Jamieson, 7th Bengal Infantry; Major Brown, 2nd Essex Regiment; and the Executive Engineer, Lucknow.

About 70,000 cattle and ten thousand horses have arrived at Amritsar for the Dewali fair which is now in full swing. The sales are brisk, about three hundred horses being sold daily. A large number of Pathans from Kohat and Bannu have come to purchase buffaloes and camels for trade and agricultural purposes.

Many Europeans went to Amritsar from Lahore and elsewhere to witness the illuminations and the display of fireworks at the Golden Temple on the 17th instant. The clock tower platform was crowded, and several rows of seats were provided for the spectators. The police arrangements were excellent.

Want of rain in the Ferozepore district, as in several other places, has not only told on the kharif, but much of the area that was prepared for the rabi after the good shower at the end of August has become too dry now that the time for sowing wheat is at hand. There has been no rain since the beginning of September, and the supply of water in the inundation canals is also limited owing to the river not having risen to its usual flood level. The result is that double the usual area has to be irrigated. Prices are rising steadily, and within the last six weeks both wheat and gram have gone up about a rupee a maund, with an upward tendency.

Colonel Melliss, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, leaves Simla on his autumn tour on October 22, and after three days' halt at Agra reaches Gwalior on the 29th. On November 3rd he proceeds to Bhopal, and on the 7th arrived at Indore, inspecting the Imperial Service Troops of all these States. He is due at Hyderabad on November 12th and remains there a week, after which he proceeds to Bombay. Colonel Melliss then goes on to Bangalore which he reaches on December 2nd, and after three days' stay returns to Bombay on the 8th proximo. This concludes the first part of his tour.

An interesting paper was read at a recent meeting of the Scottish Meteorological Society by Mr. C. Michie Smith, Government Astronomer, Madras, on thunder storms of Madras. Almost every night, he said, sheet-lightning could be seen on the horizon, and he attributed this not to the reflection from distant flashes, as was commonly and erroneously supposed, but to the meeting of land winds and sea winds. The first would be heavily charged with dust, while the latter would be free from impurity. He had frequently noticed that when sheet-lightning occurred the clouds were double, and he suggested that these two columns of sea and land clouds might be negative and positive to one another, and thus discharge is brought about between them. The succession of flashes was sometimes so frequent that three hundred could be counted in a minute, and this would go on for as long as an hour and a-half. The Indian Government had decided to build an observatory at a height of 7,700 feet, at Kodaikanal, and although it was primarily intended for the study of solar physics, a certain amount of meteorological work would be done. Associated with this Observatory would be another building 7,000 feet below it, and at a distance of three or four miles. The foundation-stone of the former was successfully laid this morning.

The Tenth Annual Report of the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles, which has just been issued, describes a condition of efficiency reflecting the greatest credit on Major Leslie Rogers and the fine body of men under his command. Since its formation in 1885 the corps has progressed steadily with regard to numbers, drill, and discipline, and financial soundness. The enrolled strength is small—about 150—but this includes nearly all the able bodied Europeans resident in the Dun. The regulations unfortunately preclude the earning of any capitation grant during the winter months—November to April—and hence Major Rogers is obliged to lose the services of the large winter population of Dehra who would gladly qualify if allowed to drill and fire their musketry course before April. We certainly consider that it would be highly advantageous, not only merely for the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles, but for the Volunteer forces in this country generally, were the Regulations given enough elasticity to meet the requirements of each district.

Mr. Clemence, in charge of the horse breeding arrangements in Afghanistan, arrived in Peshawar on Friday. He brings the latest news from Kabul. He reports that the Amir continues in excellent health, and has quite recovered. His Highness takes great interest in the new palace being constructed on an elevation overlooking the Bagh-i-Bolan. If possible the Amir will winter at Jellalabad, and probably proceeds there early in November. The horse breeding operations continue to meet with the Amir's approval, and he displays great interest therein. Miss Hamilton returns to Kabul *via* Peshawar, accompanied by Mrs. Clemence. It is understood, however, that Miss Hamilton will not remain long in Afghanistan at present. Her state of health necessitates a speedy return to England for medical advice. Mr. H. Pack returned from Kabul at the same time, having made large sales of jewellery to the Amir. Sir Salter Pyne will probably accompany the Amir to Jellalabad, thence taking short leave to England.

About eight months ago the Mahomedans of Dera Ghazi Khan submitted a memorial to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, asking for the revision of the house-tax list levied with the object of raising funds for constructing protective works for the preservation of the town of Dera Ghazi Khan from the encroachments of the river. On this his Honour directed the Deputy Commissioner and Executive Engineer to look carefully into the matters complained of, and submit a revised list. The first list against which the memorial was submitted was drawn up by the Municipality, the majority of whom are Hindus, and it was asserted that the assessments were fixed unfairly against the Mahomedans. The officers sent to enquire into the matter reversed these assessments. At a meeting of the Mahomedans it was resolved to petition for the levying of the revised tax, in order that protective measures be at once adopted for securing the town against the encroachments of the river Indus.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the amalgamation of the three branches (Bengal, Madras, and Bombay) of the Indian Medical Service into one Service under the administrative control of the Government of India, and has also accepted a proposal that the Surgeon-General with the Government of India should be the head of the amalgamated Service under the designation of Director-General of the Indian Medical Service. The amalgamation, however, will take place on much the same plan as was adopted when the Commissariat and Transport Departments of the three Presidencies were amalgamated in 1889: that is to say, the officers at present in the service will continue to be borne on three separate lists, so as to avoid all cause for dissatisfaction or complaint on their part with regard to their eligibility for certain appointments and for promotion to the administrative grades of their own Presidency: but the future members will be borne on one list, and will of course be available for employment in any part of India. It now remains for the Government of India to fix a prospective date from which all appointments will be made on one General List.

The Madras Government has requested the Secretary of State to sanction the proposed re-organisation of the Madras Registration Department.

Commander W. Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, has been appointed Staff Officer at Bombay, *vice* Commander Black, appointed Port Officer at Rangoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Bobbs, Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, on the Bombay List, has been appointed Commissary-General, Bengal Command, *vice* Colonel Hughes, whose tenure of the appointment will expire on 12th December.

Colonel J. T. Cummins, D. S. O., Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras, has been appointed to succeed Major-General Hamilton in command of the Rangoon District. General Hamilton is now officiating in command of Burma, but he will vacate this appointment as well as his substantive one at Rangoon on November 6th.

Accomodation for European officials at Madura being very defective, Government has passed orders in regard to the acquisition of the old race-course as a site for new buildings, estimates for which will be prepared by the P. W. D.

Mr. Hood, formerly a Coffee-planter, has obtained the appointment of Secretary of the Madras Club, in succession to Mr. W. Hamilton Homes, who has resigned, and will succeed Mr. Sidgwick as Secretary of the United Service Club at Bangalore.

The Government of Madras has forwarded to the Government of India the opinions of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association, on the question whether any validity should be allowed to unregistered Bills of Sale given as securities except upon condition of their being registered. The Madras Government agrees with those authorities who advise that Bills of Sale should be required to be registered.

The following camps will be held during the ensuing cold season in the Madras Command :—Trichinopoly, during the second or third week in January: Bellary, 6th to 11th January; Secunderabad, during December, but the dates are not settled, as it will depend on the corps; Bangalore, to be held at the end of January, though the dates are not yet fixed, and to last 5 or 6 days; Madras, 9th to 16th January; Burma near Natogyi, for two weeks between the middle of January and the middle of February. Royal Artillery practice camps :—Nundidroog, 28th November to 7th December; Vellecht near Madras, about the middle of January, to last about a week; and Secunderabad, 18th to 28th November.

Some anxiety is felt as to the where abouts of Mr. Westrop and Private Johnson, of the Government Telegraph Department. They left Moungyping via Sikaw en route to Mandalay about a fortnight ago, but no news has as yet been heard as to whether they reached Sikaw, although inquiries have been instituted by the Superintendent of Telegraphs. It is believed in some quarters that the missing men have either been cut up by dacoits or drowned in crossing the Salween River.

The firm of William Eccles and Son have decided to close their mill near Preston, where a large number of hands is employed, as their raw cotton is exhausted. The reason assigned for this step is the dufficulty of meeting the trade in consequence of the Indian import duties. Other mills in the district intend following the same course shortly.

Spain has lost another cruiser. The Cristobal Colon encountered severe weather off Cape Antonio, Cuba, put into the Gulf of Guadiana for shelter, and ran ashore on the Colorado reef. A heavy sea was running and all efforts to save the vessel were useless, so she was abandoned, but the officers and crew were saved. They say the wreck was due to a violent cyclone. According to the insurgents, however, the cruiser met with the same fate as that which they allege overtook a Spanish war vessel a fortnight ago; both being sunk by torpedoes. An official despatch from Havana announces an important engagement with a band of rebels. The Spanish column consisted of 700 men, and the insurgents numbered 2,000. After a very sharp fight the Spanish forces defeated their opponents, who fled, leaving forty dead and a large number wounded, among whom were the chiefs Serafino and Sanchez. The rebel leader Hejon, a mulato, was killed. The Spaniards had fourteen wounded.

All the leading London papers, with one exception, publish panegyrics on M. Pasteur. The *Chronicle* alone doubts whether his cures may not lay a train of new evils. On the other hand the *Times* says that if ever man deserved a great international monument, surely it is this modest, unassuming, gentle, humane French chemist, who has done more than most men to initiate the millenium. Madame Pasteur has declined the offer of a State funeral for her late husband, on the ground that he wished to be buried near his laboratory.

The *Chicago Tribune* prints a curious assortment of letters from nineteen Governors of States, on the question of Cuban independence. Eleven Governors are in favour of recognising the Cuban rebels as belligerents; some of the eleven declare outright for annexation and five refuse to commit themselves to the movement now on foot. The Southern States are depriving the negroes of the franchise, and considerable excitement prevails; but no decision has yet been arrived at.

The honour of discovering a sure means of providing against death by drowning belongs to Switzerland. A certain Dr. Schneider-Pruswerk of Bale has found out a way by which every man, although he may know nothing of swimming, may keep himself afloat—not in a financial but in a watery sense—by merely taking advantage of the resources of his own body. The Swiss doctor proposes that before going on board ship every passenger should "blow himself out." This sounds very vulgar, but the fault rests with Dr. Schneider-Pruswerk of Bale. The process as described by him seems very simple, and although it may cause some discomfort, this is certainly preferable to the greater discomfort of drowning. You take an India-rubber tube about half-a-yard long, at one end of which is a hollow needle such as is used for subcutaneous injections, and at the other end a mouth-piece padded with antiseptic wool. You insert the needle under the skin of the armpit and then proceed to blow through the tube. Two deep expirations are sufficient to lay up on each side of the thorax a storage of air that will render it impossible for the body to sink under water. What Dr. Schneider-Pruswerk really recommends is a life-belt to be worn internally. It needs to be renewed every ten or twelve days, supposing the necessity for its use to continue, but passengers from America to Europe and *vice versa* will find a single inflation suffice for all the risks of the voyage. It is probable that most people will prefer to wear their life-belts outside.

The vital statistics of Barbados reveal the alarming facts that while the death-rate in the island has for many years been steadily advancing, the population has been increasing at the unusually rapid rate of nearly ten per cent. per annum. In the decade 1861-1870 the death-rate was no higher than 21·54—a state of things comparing favourably with many English towns not accounted unhealthy; but in the year 1894 it attained to 34·30. As usual, the mortality has been principally among the children and the aged. In St. Philips it is even reported that two-thirds of the deaths are those of infants. The chief cause appears to be the declining prosperity of the island in accordance with the Malthusian law. Mr. Le Hunte, the Colonial Secretary, expresses the opinion that had it not been for the providentially low prices of flour and breadstuffs this year, the result of disease and death would have been even more marked amongst the great labouring population. To what does this point (he asks) but the natural result of a struggle for existence in an overcrowded and ever-overcrowding population? "It does not mean," he continues, "that Barbados is getting less healthy, or that there is any fear of its losing its reputation for being the healthiest of her Majesty's tropical possessions, and even of its being able to bear comparison with any other place in this respect. It means that nature is exerting herself in a very unmistakable way; that the fight for life is getting sharper, and that when hard times come, and their shadow is at our doors, the difficulties will become accentuated."

News reached Madrid on Sept. 27 that the crew of the Spanish gunboat Marques del Duero had had a fierce encounter with the rebels of Tatau, in the Philippines. Eighteen of the insurgents were killed, and the remainder were taken to Manilla.

THE REVOLT OF TROOPS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 21.

Sensible people here have long recognised that it was impossible for the Government to accept the terms of the mutineers, who day by day have increased their demands, and levied blackmail on the defenceless inhabitants. The Government had no alternative but to cancel the amnesty and proclaim martial law. Mr. Gomes da Costa has been appointed second-in-command. Almost all his opponents have left Pangim, fearing that under military law they may be subjected to very arbitrary treatment. Mr. Franklin de Souza, editor of *Correio da India* and Consul at Naracugua, was the first to leave Goa, and since the proclamation of the martial law Dr. Joao Filippe de Souza, editor of *Vinte e um de Septembro*, commendador Sertorio Coelho Leopoldo da Gama, editor of *Evolucao*, and several others have taken refuge in British territory. In Pangim a war office has been established, with Colonel Augusto Lobato as president, and Mr. Alpoin, Attorney to the Crown, as auditor. The audacity of the revolutionists is increasing in every direction. They have made demands for money at distant villages, such as Calangute and Saligao. They go in several gangs, at different places, and their demands for money are either complied with fully or in part. The attack on Nana Bandery at Cumbarjuva was averted by the payment of Rs. 200. Some 500 deserters had come down to Cumbarjuva, and it was feared that they might attack Pangim. Great vigilance was observed, steam-launches being ordered to patrol the river, and pickets of troops to watch the advance by land. They, however, retired to Marsella. It was resolved to adopt an offensive policy, and with this view an expedition of two steam-launches with many Europeans and soldiers was sent along the coast. The deserters were seen here and there, but not in sufficient number, as at the approach of the steam-launches they retired beyond the range of fire. At Amona, the mutineers were seen in large number, and one of the steam-launches under Captain Rocha fired a gun and two volleys of rifles, but no harm was done. It is believed the rebels will not fight in open field, face to face. They have no object in fighting with the Government troops, because they have nothing to gain by it. I may say that the deserters will never come in Pangim, for they know many lives will have to be sacrificed to attack the capital city. A party from the expedition landed at Cumbarjuva, and caught hold of the Regidor and his assistant, and brought them to Pangim, as they were reported to be intriguing. I cannot say how far this may be true. Unarmed people are helpless before the armed deserters, and are forced to do what they would not do under different circumstances. I do not think the threat of the Government to burn villages will be a satisfactory solution. Government may have to resort to such a measure, but not at present. All Europeans in Pangim are now enlisted as volunteers, and doing duty. A rich landowner at St. Estevao was asked to give money to the deserters. He could not pay the whole amount, and it was reported that a large force of the rebels would go there to recover the balance. It will not be out of place to observe that the departure of the expedition with all available officers and soldiers was a reckless steps. Pangim was denuded of the element that would be really serviceable for its defence. It is possible that the deserters might have entertained the small expedition for a while, and sent some 200 men to attack Pangim, which would have fallen an easy prey. I do not suppose that Mr. Gomes da Costa, who actually commands the little garrison, will repeat the experiment again.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TEAM VS. THE BANKERS.

This impromptu fixture was played, yesterday afternoon, and in spite of the very hot sun the half-a-day's sport was fully enjoyed. The game was commenced at 2 o'clock, the Bankers in their first venture obtaining 45 runs. The Footballers responded to this with a comparatively respectable total of 72. The Bankers tried again, and had just completed their innings, when stumps were drawn, leaving the Footballers victorious by 27 runs on the result of the first innings.

BANKERS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J Black, b Cole	2	b Christie	7
H Matheson, c and b Cole	6	b Fischer	9
G H Townsend, b Christie	0	b John	33
A Mackay, c and b Christie	4	b Fischer	4
T B Peterkin, b Cole	0	c John, b Fischer	0
A G Stephen, c and b Christie	7	b John	5
C F Lewick, b Christie	0	not out	6
A Young, b Christie	0	b John	0
P Merryweather, c Remington, b Cole	12	did not bat.	
R Barlow, not out	5	c and b Christie	0
Extras	9	Extras	7
Total	45	Total	71

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W	B	M	R	W
Christie	45	5	18	5	30	0	13	2
Cole	42	4	18	4				
John					45	0	36	3
Fischer					43	2	25	3

B. G. FOOTBALL TEAM.

W H Cole, b Matheson	11
Capt Remington, b Matheson	7
M Reid, b Matheson	8
Lt Christie, b Matheson	5
Lt Bradford, c Barlow, b Matheson	14
R L Hudson, b Black	9
Lt Birch, b Black	0
H E John, b Mackay	1
P F Fischer, b Matheson	7
T H Thorburn b Black	7
V E Both, not out	2
Extra	1
Total	72

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Mackay	30	23	1	1
Matheson	55	20	4	6
Black	30	28	0	3

SHOOTING MATCH.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB VS. SERGEANTS, ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

An interesting match between ten sergeants of the Royal Irish Rifles and ten members of the Bombay Rifle Club took place at Colaba, on Friday morning, the 18th instant. The Rifles had a clean lead of 15 points at the first distance; on the competition of the second distance, the Rifle Club had gained 38 points on their opponents, giving them a lead of 23 points; and at the final distance the Rifle Club increased their lead by 4 points, thus winning the match by 27 points. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

	200	500	600	Total.
Sergt-Major J H Downing	22	21	22	65
Corpl G F Lund	17	25	22	64
Gunner E G Campbell	19	24	21	64
Qr-mr-Sgt W Stephens	17	21	23	61
Lieut F W English	21	21	17	59
Lieut D J Sharp	20	22	15	57
Cr-Sergt H Black	23	16	11	50
Sergt W Fry	13	17	17	47
Mr E Good	16	23	7	46
Sergt-Instr F W Maltz	6	2	3	11
Total	174	192	158	524

Average 52·40

SERGEANTS, ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

	200	500	600	Total.
Sergt R Ewings	25	20	22	67
Sergt-Br P Lookman	21	24	19	64
Sergt S Gordon	19	21	18	58
Cr-Sergt J Smith	18	20	18	56
Sergt-Major J Scott	22	21	11	54
Sergt J Watson	16	15	18	49
Sergt G Murphy	21	6	16	43
Sergt R Reavey	12	14	13	39
Sergt J Corr	17	11	7	35
Sergt J Cushan	18	2	12	32
Total	183	154	154	497

Average 49·70

The Bombay Rifle Club won by 27 points. An extra spoon competition was held in connection with the above, viz., one spoon at 500 yards, one at 600 yards, and one on the aggregate of 500 and 600 yards, for which there were ten entries, and were won as under :—

500 yards—Corporal G. F. Lund, winner of spoon.

600 yards—Qr.-mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, winner of spoon.

Aggregate 500 and 600 yards—Corporal G. F. Lund, winner of first spoon.

During his stay in Nice the Cezarewitch will occupy the Villa Terrossi, which is situated in the vicinity of Turbie. For several weeks past a large staff of upholsterers, decorators, and gardeners have been at work making preparations for the Royal visitor, who is expected to arrive there about the beginning of the winter. It is reported that the Czar will visit his brother while he is in Nice, and that the French squadron will anchor for some time at Villafranca.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the committee, held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and the other members present were :—Captain Walshe, Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, P. J. Fitzgibbon, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, A. M. Dharamsi, Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Harkissondas Narotumdas, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

PROPOSED ROAD FROM DOONGRI TO ELPHINSTONE BRIDGE.

After some discussion, the committee accorded sanction, under section 91 of the Municipal Act, to an application being made to Government to acquire, under the Land Acquisition Act, certain property required in connection with the proposed road from Doongri Street across Nowrojee Hill to the Elphinstone Bridge.

NEW WARI BUNDER ROAD.

The committee considered a letter to the Secretary, dated 21st inst., from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, to an application being made to Government to acquire, under the Land Acquisition Act, a plot of land required for the site of the New Wari Bunder Road.

A FLAGMAN TO A STEAM ROLLER.

The committee gave sanction to the payment of Rs. 26-14-0 to Bhawoo Krishnajee, a flagman attached to a steam roller, being the amount of his pay for the time he was under treatment for injury done to his leg while in the execution of his duties, and which led to the amputation of the leg below the knee. Sanction was also given to the payment of Rs. 100 as gratuity to the man, the amount to be debited to the Commissioner's discretional contingencies.

EXCHANGE BANKS AND MUNICIPAL MONIES.

On the 10th inst., the Corporation passed the following resolution :—"That the Corporation observe that the Standing Committee have sanctioned these investements on their own responsiblity without any reference whatever to the Corporation." At their meeting, on the 16th inst., the Standing Committee decided that the Commissioner be requested to take the opinion of Mr. Inverarity, standing counsel, as to the exact meaning and effect of the words "subject to the control of the Corporation" in section 5 of Act 1 of 1894.

The Commissioner now submitted the following opinion of Mr. Inverarity on the subject :—

COUNSEL'S OPINION.

Query : What is the exact meaning and effect of the words "subject to the control of the Corporation," as used in section 122 of the Municipal Act 1888, as amended by section 5 of Act 1 of 1894? Answer : In my opinion, the control of the Corporation is confined to the selection of the banks, and they have nothing to do with the deposits to be made in such selected banks. The Corporation can decide that a particular bank selected by the Standing Committee shall not be a bank with whom the Municipal monies can be deposited. In my view, the section contemplates that the Standing Committee shall select a bank or list of banks for the purpose of depositing the municipal monies with. When they have done so, the Corporation can negative this or that bank; and I think they can do so at any time, *i.e.*, although Bank A might be approved of in January, they could negative it in February, after which no deposits could be made with it, although previous deposits of course would stand good for the period for which they were made. This seems to be the only practical way of working the section, as to select a bank at the time the deposit is to be made, and then lay the matter before the Corporation would probably be inconvenient. In my opinion, the Standing Committee have no power to deposit money with a bank until the selection by them of that bank has been approved by the Corporation, or at any rate until the Corporation have had an opportunity of expressing disapproval of the selection, as express approval apparently is not required by the section. Certain banks should be selected as banks with whom the municipal monies may be deposited. The list should be submitted to the Corporation, and as long as they do not disapprove of any particular bank, the Standing Committee can, when occasion arises, deposit money in any bank in that list without further reference to the Corporation.

After some discussion, it was proposed by Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, that the Corporation be informed that the Standing Committee had selected the following banking institutions to deposit surplus municipal monies at interest for fixed periods :—(1) the National Bank of India; (2) the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; (3) the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; (4) the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; and (5) the Credit Lyonna's.

It was moved as an amendment by Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; seconded by Mr. T. W. Cuffe, that the opinion of the counsel be recorded.

On a division, the amendment was carried by five votes against four.

The Committee adjourned after transacting some other business.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major-General Sir Robert Low, K. C. B., returned to Lucknow from Simla on Saturday morning.

Lieutenant F. W. Watling, Military Works Department, is transferred temporarily to No. 5 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners.

The following appointments are sanctioned :—3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant R. L. Morris, to be Permanent Squadron Officer. 1 1st Gurkhas.—Lieutenant E. D. Money to be Adjutant. 30th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant G. A. S. Gordon, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 19th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant W. M. P. Wood, to be Permanent Wing Officer.

A representation has recently been made to the Government of India that in the Bombay Command officers travelling on duty at the public expense, when supplied with Government transport to the extent admissible under Regulations, are allowed such transport free of charge; but in the other Commands they have first to pay the hire to the Commissariat-Transport Department: and then recover the amount on contingent bills. As the latter procedure involves cash transaction and also entails needless trouble, delay, correspondence and complication of accounts, the Commander-in-Chief recommended that sanction might be accorded to the introduction of the system followed in the Bombay Command for the whole of India, and the proposal has received the sanction of the Government of India.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's s. s. King Arthur, Captain C. Hansen, which arrived in harbour, on Tuesday evening, from the Persian Gulf, experienced S. E. breeze, squally weather with moderate high sea, and thunder and lightning. The German East Africa Co.'s s. s. Sétos, Captain H. Weisskam, arrived, yesterday, from Zanzibar, met S. E. winds, rainy squalls, and thunder and lightning. The Hansa Line s. s. Rheinfels, Captain T. Wilkins, which came in on the 22nd instant, from Hamburg, encountered moderate and strong South-East wind with high southerly swell on the 20th and 21st instant. The Wilson Line s. s. Tokio, Captain W.J. Jones, which arrived, yesterday, from Hull, had moderate weather. While she was passing the Canal on the 5th instant, she struck the Canal bank and sustained severe damage to her port bow in the fore peak. After making temporary repairs she resumed her voyage, arriving here yesterday morning.

Further interesting discoveries have been made this summer at the excavation of the Roman city at Silchester, between Reading and Basingstoke. The work of excavation, which is being gradually proceeded with as funds permit, has this year been confined to a block of buildings between the Basilica and the West Gate. This space was occupied by two imposing buildings, which, it is presumed, were the residences of two of the chief citizens. Both houses had apartment for summer and winter use, the latter being warmed by a system of hot-air passages. The elaborate tesselated pavements in the summer apartments are in excellent preservation. None of the tesserae are more than half-an-inch square. Fragments of the glass from the windows and pieces of the coloured plaster from the walls have been found, as well as a bronze stylus; spoons, tweezers, and fibulae for the clothes of excellent workmanship; many coins, pieces of the rare highly-glazed Samian pottery ware, the black ware from Upchurch, and variegated pottery from Caistor; steel-yard weight; portions of the mortars in which meat was pounded, and other interesting articles.

The writer of an article in the October number of "The Windsor Magazine" relates some amusing excuses put forward for persons summoned to serve on juries. One was : "I certify that Mr. ——, of ——, is suffering from acute alcoholism and an injured face, and is quite unfit to attend as a juryman. (Signed) ——." Another : "Mr. —— is suffering from the 'so-called' influenza and is unfit to attend the present sittings of the High Court of Justice." On the great excuse day of the year—the Derby Day—there once came by post : "Mr. —— is a patient of mine, and he suffers at times from irregularity of the heart's action. Being confined in a close atmosphere is injurious."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 15th inst :—

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 222, dated 7th October 1895, sanctioning the expenditure of Rs. 75,340 on account of works to be carried out by the Trust in connection with the bulk oil installation at Mody Bay South Reclamation; and saying that of this sum Rs. 20,000 may be debited against the fixed annual surplus of 1895-96 as proposed by the Trustees, but as regards the balance, his Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that it should be provided for in the budget estimate of the Trustees for the ensuing official year.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE BALLARD PIER.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 10th September 1895, reporting that the Ballard Pier has been completed, but a portion of the dredging still remains to be done; that the contract time for the completion of the works was 5th June 1895; that the pitching of the south slope was finished on the 14th May, the last coping was set on June 12th, the roadway completed June 22nd, the paving of footpaths June 29th, and the hand rail 16th July; that the work was taken over from the contractors on 20th March 1895, and the completion of the pitching by the middle of May being imperative, to avoid the risk of serious damage at the burst of the monsoon, was duly accomplished; that the contractors had only 451 c. ft. of coping on the ground out of 3,861, all of which had to be procured and dressed in less than 3 months instead of being provided gradually; that no arrangements had been made for paving, road-making, or for making the hand railing, and under the circumstances these items could not be completed earlier; that it was anticipated that the cost of the work would be enhanced by the pressure under which it was completed, but when the cost was made up, it was found that, though this has been the case to some extent, it is not so much as might have been expected; that the work was completed so nearly to the contract time is due to the zeal and ability with which his staff worked; that Mr. Fosbery, Assistant Engineer, and Mr. T. G Mullen, Masonry Foreman, especially worked hard and well; that the latter deserves credit for his services in organising the labour under very great disadvantages when confidence was extremely difficult to restore and for his untiring exertions in pushing on the various sections of the work: and strongly recommending his services for some substantial recognition, and forwarding a statement of the cost comparing each item with the original estimate and showing an excess of Rs. 16,135-6-9 over the original estimate, or a total cost of Rs. 3,18,962-6-9. Submitted memo. to the Engineer, dated 21st September 1895. Submitted memo. from the Engineer, dated 23rd September 1895. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 8th October 1895, reporting that the work sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No. 247, dated 6th August 1895, in erecting sheds on the Ballard Pier was practically completed on the evening of the 5th October, and that the sheds were used by passengers landing from the mail on the following morning; that the order for the iron work was given to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas on the 7th August, and they fixed the last corrugated sheet on the evening of the 5th October, being eight weeks and three days in all; that the departmental work of piling the foundations was completed well in advance of the contractor's work; the roads, water pipes, ring bolts for moorings, alterations to railings and other minor works to suit the P. and O. Company's requirements were also quite ready, but the Customs and Revenue chowkies and baggage godown were delayed by a question with the Mint authorities as to the Trustees' right to erect them on the sanctioned site, and that they will not take more than another week to complete.

Resolution.—The way in which the pier works were carried to completion before the monsoon and the expeditious and satisfactory manner in which the sheds on the new pier have since been erected reflect the highest credit on the Engineer, Mr. Squire, and his staff. The contractors, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, also deserve credit for their work in erecting the sheds. Mr. Squire should be specially thanked for his services both in the design of the works and the expeditious manner in which they were carried out. The Trustees notice with pleasure the satisfactory report of the manner in which Mr. A. Fosbery performed his duties as Assitant Engineer. Mr. T. G. Mullen, Masonry Foreman, whose services on the works are highly commended by the Engineer, should be given a bonus of Rs. 500 in recognition thereof. The work should be designated the Ballard Pier, being in connection with the road which already bears the late General Ballard's name.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 14th October 1895, reporting that the passengers ex Mail Steamer "Oriental" were landed at the Ballard Pier on Saturday, 12th instant, when it appeared that the length of baggage table in use (200 ft.) was barely sufficient for the number of passengers, a little over 200; that for a vessel like the "Caledonia" with 500 passengers, about 500 ft. of tables will be required; that the arrangement of the tables across the shed was not altogether satisfactory: and submitting a tracing showing them laid longitudinally and increased to nearly 500 ft. in length: estimating the cost of the extra tables at Rs. 500, and rounding off the corner of the old pier by throwing a footpath over the angle of the basin as shown on [illegible] at Rs. 280, and forwarding demi-official correspondence with the Collector of Customs approving of the proposed addition and change in the arrangements of tables.

Resolution.—The estimates, amounting to Rs. 500 for the additional tables and Rs. 280 for rounding the corner of the pier, are sanctioned as additions to the estimate for the pier and sheds.

GODOWN RATES.

Read memo. to the Traffic Manager, dated 29th August 1895, enquiring under what authority the present rate of rent is charged for the new kerosine godown at Mazagon Port Trust Building No. 44, as it seems rather low, having been fixed on the assumption that it would yield about one rupee for the ground rent, whereas it works out at the present rates to about 10¾ annas only.

Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd September 1895, reporting that the kerosine godown No. 44 at Mazagon consists of two large and two small compartments, and the rent of the former is Rs. 70 and of the latter Rs. 40 per compartment per mensem, which, according to their respective areas, work out for rent at Rs. 2-5-2 per square yard per annum for the large, and Rs. 2-14-1 per square yard per annum for the small, compartments, and that these rents were based on that charged for kerosine oil godown, Port Trust Building No. 45, which comprises ten large and four small compartments and gives a rent of Rs. 2-5-8 and Rs. 2-12-5 per square yard per annum respectively.

Read memo. to the Traffic Manager, No. 3100, dated 4th September 1895, pointing out that the present rate of rent represents, the cost of building being taken at Rs. 15,000, (1) Taxes and collection at 10 per cent. of gross revenue Rs. 264, (2) Interest on cost, 4 per cent Rs. 600, (3) Depreciation, 2 per cent Rs. 300, (4) Repairs, 1½ per cent Rs. 225 (5) Ground-rent at Rs. 0·67 per square yard per annum on 1,860 square yards including margin of 20 feet on 3 sides Rs. 1,251, total Rs. 2,640 without allowance for vacancies, and enquiring whether he considers the present rate of rent sufficiently high, or would it bear raising by comparison with the rents charged for private godowns. Read memo from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th September 1895. Submitted memo. to the Traffic Manager, No. 3166, dated 9th September 1895. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 16th September 1895, reporting that the rents of both these godowns will bear increasing by 10 per cent. from 1st January 1896. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, advising that the rents of both godowns be increased 10 per cent. from 1st January 1896.

Resolution.—The rents of both godowns should be raised as recommended with effect from 1st January 1896.

BUILDING PLOTS.

Submitted letter from the Executive Engineer, Municipality, No. 5664, dated 25th June 1895, forwarding a tracing showing in yellow the regular lines of the portion of Ghorupdeo Road fixed by the Municipal Commissioner, and asking for the terms on which the Trustees will make over to the Municipality the following plots of groud shown on the plan :—(1) The whole of the open ground within the regular line of the street south of D scored red. (2) The whole of the land required for the new improvement line from C to D. (3) The triangular portion of the land C B D. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 20th July 1895, reporting on the subject. Submitted memo from the Executive Engineer, Municipality, No. 7853, dated 25th July 1895. Submitted letter to the Executive Engineer, Municipality, dated 26th July 1895. Submitted memo. to the Traffic Manager, dated 25th July 1895. Submitted memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 31st July 1895. Submitted proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, advising, with reference to Trustees' Engineer's plan that the Trustees should resume possession of the area hatched brown (89·44 square yards) as it is not now required for road improvements; that the aligment shown in full or in dotted red is preferable to that shown in yellow as proposed by the Municipality, as it preserves the frontage of R. R. 241 & 341, two plots held on lease from the Trustees at 8 annas per square yard per annum; that the Trustees, however, need not press for this, provided the Municipality will exchange for an equal area of

Port Trust land to be acquired from the Trustees, the portion of the old road fronting those leaseholds up to the yellow line; that the Trustees should agree to give the areas required for the road and the triangular plot west of the road, on part of which R. R. 295 (now held on monthly tenancy) stands minus, if the yellow alignment is adhered to, the plot fronting R. R. 241 and 341, at the full market-value, namely, Rs. 10 per square yard, which is 20 years' purchase of the rentals now realized for R. R. 241, 341, and 295 and others in the neighbourhood; that the Trustees should not retain any land west of the road, and in fact it should be a condition that the Municipality take up the triangular plot, which is what they propose to do.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Land Committee are concurred in.

SASSOON DOCK GATES.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 11th October 1895, reporting that the Sassoon Dock Gates, which have never been used for the last fourteen or fifteen years owing to their bad condition, the dock being worked as a tidal basin, and which were in a condition likely to be dangerous to craft using the dock, have been taken out and removed to the workshops, were they are in process of being broken up as they are much decayed and eaten; that the copper sheets recovered from the gates have been sold for Rs. 943-12-0; that the brass and copper already taken out exclusive of the sheets, amount to 86 cwts. which he values at Rs. 40 per cwt., or Rs. 3,440; that he proposes to keep the brass and copper for issue to works; that the cost of removal and breaking up has already cost Rs. 865, and the total cost will probably amount to Rs. 1,065, and requesting sanction to the action he has taken in the matter.

Resolution.—The amount realized by the sale of the copper sheets should be paid to Government. The bolts and castings should be brought on the Stores Return at the cost of Rs. 1,065 and issues credited at the estimated value of Rs. 40 per cwt.

THE RYAN MARKET.

Read letter from Messrs. Dharsey Nanjee and Co. and twenty other occupiers and registered tenants of the Ryan Market, dated 21st September 1895, stating that the decision recently arrived at by the Trustees relating to the renting of compartments in the market is most likely to give a deadly blow to one of the most important branches of the trade; that, although the compartments in the Ryan Market have been actually in the occupancy of several dealers other than those who hold the tenancy, still in most of the instances the occupancy is merely nominal; that the proposed change is not likely to ensure the safety of the revenue of the Trustees for reasons explained; that the increase in rent is not suitable to the present state of the trade: and requesting that the matter be reconsidered and that the old system of renting compartments be allowed to continue in supersession of the orders recently issued by the Trustees. Read memo. to the Traffic Manager, dated 24th September 1895. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 27th September 1895. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, advising that there is no occasion to reconsider the orders raising the rent of the westerly blocks, and, as regards subletting, the Traffic Manager has been instructed that the order does not apply to the case of a Muccadum using one or more of the compartments he holds for the storage of his clients' grain, &c., but only to cases where the compartments are sublet to others, and the original holder ceases to have anything to do with them, and that this action will meet the case, and that it should be explained to the petitioners that this is the intention of the orders.

Resolution.—The opinion of the Land Committee is concurred in. There should be no interference except in the case of a compartment or compartments being sublet at a profit to another dealer, of which there must of course, be conclusive proof. It is not intended to interfere with the practice of Muccadums using the godowns for the storage of grain, &c., the property of their constituents.

GYMKHANA BOAT HOUSE.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Gymkhana, dated 27th September 1895, forwarding a drawing of a proposed boat-house for keeping the boats belonging to the Gymkhana during the fair season to be erected on any convenient site that may be allotted to the Gymkhana in the vicinity of Apollo Bunder at or near the spot marked in red on a litho plan; and requesting that the Trustees' approval of the design for the building and their sanction to the allotment of the site selected may be obtained. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd October 1895, reporting that the site applied for is a very prominent one at the Apollo Bunder, and, if it is rented out to the Gymkhana, it be let on monthly tenancy at Rs. 1¼ per square yard per annum, the rate charged for the cotton plots; that the usual monthly stamped agreement be executed; and that the plot should commence from the south end of the parapet wall of the Bunder and lie from north to south parallel with the paved footpath on the east side of the plot. Read memos. from the Engineer, dated 9th and 13th October 1895, saying that he has nothing to add to the Traffic Manager's remarks except that the tenants should keep a clear space at least equal to the width of the footpath between the plot and the harbour wall; and forwarding a rough model of the proposed boat-house.

Resolution.—A site may be leased on monthly tenancy at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per square yard per annum. Space should be left as recommended by the Engineer. The occupants will be less liable to disturbance if they select a site south of the steps leading into the old basin.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 11th Oct. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 11th Oct. 1895.	For week ending 11th Oct. 1894.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 11th Oct 1894.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	17	530	20	517
" " out of harbour	13	544	13	536
" transported	9	328	8	371
" attended to	..	36	...	41
" warped......	..	54	...	42

THE COMING CONGRESS.

MEETING IN POONA.

A VERY large public meeting of the inhabitants of the City and Cantonment of Poona was held on Tuesday evening at the large and spacious mandap erected in the Maidan of the Reay Market, under the prsidency of Shrimant Sardar Baba Maharaj. The meeting was attended by about five thousand persons and was not very orderly. At times it was very boisterous and interrupted by the shouts and cries of the obstructionists of the business of the meeting. All the chief constables and a large number of policemen were present to keep order and preserve peace among the crowds.

The following resolutions were put and carried:—

1. It was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and seconded by Velanker, that all the work in connexion with the meeting of the eleventh National Congress to be held in Poona should be entrusted into the hands of those presons only who have at their heart the welfare and prosperity of the National Congress, and that it was feared that the work of the Congress was falling into the hands of persons other than those who had the welfare and prpsperity of the National Congress and at their heart.

The proposition was put to the meeting and was carried.

2. Mr. Narayan Bawa Ghamande proposed that a committee of persons who are interested in the welfare of the National Congress be appointed to carry on the very important business of the Congress, and he proposed and mentioned the names of 65 persons to form the said committee. He also proposed that the committee be invested with powers to add to their number, and to appoint from among them as sub-committee so many as they found necessary to carry on the business of the Congress successfully. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Ghotavadekar, and on being put to the meeting was carried.

3. Mr. Mahadeo Balal Namjoshi proposed that the general public opinion of the inhabitants had apparently been formed against the social conference, that the social conference had become hateful to the public of Poona, and that the time has arrived to sever the connexion of the social conference from the National Congress. He was seconded by Mr. Narayan Bapujee Kanitkar. The proposition was carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, in proposing the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, said that the behaviour of certain of the attendants of the meeting was such as to cast shame on the general and intelligent public of Poona.

A GRAND review was held on September 28, on the Fifteen Acres, Phœnix Park, Dublin, as a farewell to Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, on the occasion of his relinquishing the command of the Forces in Ireland to assume the office of Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. Nearly 4,000 troops were on parade, and after being inspected by Lord Wolseley, marched past. Following the farewell inspection, Lord Wolseley issued a farewell Order, in which he expresses appreciation of the manner in which the troops of all ranks turned out. He adds that, no matter how excellently they may appear on parade, ceremony is not the sole purpose for which they are maintained by the State. He hopes that they will continue to extend their military knowledge, so that their fighting efficiency, which is the object of all military training, may be second to none in an army.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT.

COMMENTING on the proposed amendments to the Legal Practitioners' Act, some of the native newspapers are of opinion that they are not only anomalous but dangerous. Their absurdity, however, becomes the more clear from the fact that they do not affect the system of touting which prevails in the Small Causes and Police Courts in Bombay, nor do they touch the higher class of practitioners who are responsible for the introduction of touts in some parts of the mofussil. The "Gujerati" thinks that the judges of the local Small Causes Court "can to a certain extent help in eradicating the evil of touting. The late Mr. Spencer succeeded in excluding all touts from his court for some time. But as he was not supported by the other judges, touts began to infest the courts once more. We think express power should be reserved to the judges in the Act to keep the court precincts clear of touts and to haul them up for contempt. When they are found to ply their trade openly in court, surely it is incumbent upon the judges to take serious notice of such a scandalous state of things. When it is once known that the judges are bent upon rooting out the nuisance, touts and such of the practitioners as patronise them will have to be specially careful. It is said that in the Small Causes Court alone about 100 "dalals" busily ply their trade."

THE KABUL PRINCE'S RETURN.

Referring to Prince Nasrulla Khan's return to his native contry, the "Indian Spectator" speculates:—If then the Amir's object in sending his son to England was only to get the right of being represented in London, he has reasons to be disappointed; and the general public of India too, has not much reason to congratulate itself upon one good opportunity having been lost of still more conciliating the Amir, and of lessening the control of the "forward school" of Afghan politics. But still the visit of the Prince cannot be without good effect. He has seen the greatness of England. He has tasted in full of profuse hospitality from Great Britain, from the Government as well as the public; and we hope the rather indecorous impatience shown at the prolongation of his stay beyond expectation has not reached his ears. He has seen that British prosperity is mainly built upon industrial and commercial activity. He said he was impressed most with the peaceful and industrial character of the people of England, even the soldiers in uniform wearing much less the look of fihting men than the lay Afghan. And yet, he could not have doubted that British soldiers can endure hardships and can fight as bravely and desperately as the most warlike barbarians can. The effect of his visit may, therfore, be to redouble the instinctive efforts of his shrewd father to introduce to the Afghans the comforts and conveniences of Western civilization and to teach them new arts and manufactures.

LORD SANDHURST'S SYMPATHY AND FORESIGHT.

The "Gujerati" speaks approvingly of Lord Sandhurst's recent proceedings: We are glad Lord Sandhurst has respected the feelings of the native community by not allowing his trip to Simla to be made an occasion for sending flashing telegrams about grand dinners, dances and balls, when Hindus and Mahomedans were deeply grieved by the recent occurrences at Porebunder and Dhulia. It is a further mark of his Excellency's foresight that on his way back he has taken the trouble to visit Dhulia for the purpose of acquainting himself with the true state of affairs, and we hope such measures will be devised by Government as will avert unfortunate collisions between races that ought to live in harmony and concord. The opening ceremony of the Garud High School and Municipal water-works gave his Lordship an opportunity to dwell upon this unpleasant subject in an allusive manner. But his assurance to maintain impartiality and firmness was none the less unmistakable.

ETHICAL NOTIONS REGARDING DEWANS.

Speaking of political reformers and political recluses of the pinchbeck order, and of the political integrity of officials lent by the British Government to Native States, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: To accept, therefore, both the hypotheses of the canting politicians of the pinchbeck order is tantamount to accepting the dogma that Dewans are what the Native States make them! Native States being generally a sink of corruption, Dewans must necessarily be corrupt! And so far we must take the Dewans as they are and refuse to blame them if they are politically dishonest! This is the precious inference we are asked to draw! But we trust we have made it sufficiently clear to the reader who does not enterain such loose ethical notions that we have exposed the dangerous fallacies involved in the proposition. The aim and object of Dewans who have been lent to Native States should be to 'raise their political morality,' not to sink to the level of 'their' debasing and demoralisng ethics. It is this general failing of the Dewans which we take to be the principal reason of the hopelessness of reforming rotten Native States. Dewans who cannot do this are not worth their salt, and have no business to fatten on the generous bounties of these States and sometimes bring their masters, the creatures of cirumstances over which they have no control, to rack and ruin.

AMENDMENTS IN THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

Some of the vernacular newspapers express themselves in pretty strong terms against the proposed amendments in the Criminal Procedure Code. It is a retrograde measure, and the wisest course for the Legislature is not to 'amper with the existing system. The "Gujerati" hears: "It is said in well-informed quarters that the present learned Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court as well as Mr. Justice Jardine are against the proposed amendments of the Criminal Procedure Code. If these pass into law, they are likely to convert the Jury system in India into something like a farce. This is, we believe, the general opinion of the most experienced members of the native bar. Even the best of sessions judges in the moffussil have not that intimate knowledge of the manners, customs and sentiments of the native community which native jurors possess. It is besides well-known that the attitude of some judges towards juries is not what it should be. If they are allowed to cross-examine jurors, and even to bully them into a particular verdict by a skilful process of questioning, their verdicts obtained under such circumstances would be highly unsatisfactory.

GOOD FUN AT THE COMING INDIAN CONGRESS.

Most of the native papers condemn the movements of the reactionary party at Poona who are the opponents of the Social Conference. The "Indian Spectator" remarks: "A third party has sprung up in reactionary Poona that promises at least to give good food for fun in the coming Congress and Social Conference. The little band of moderate reformers of the city, who are convinced that social and political reform must go hand in hand, have come to an understanding with those who would confine all effort to political reform only, and both have agreed to refer to the Reception Committee, and, if necessary, to the Congress itself, the question whether the Congress pavilion is to be lent to the Social Conference or not. Under the circumstances this is, we believe, a wise resolve. And however lukewarm the Congress leaders may be in the cause of social reform, majority of them is not, we trust, likely to openly avow any antipathy to the social movement by refusing to let the Conference have the use of the Congress pendall for a day. This, the Poona opponents of social reform seem to have realized. They, therefore, assembled in a large meeting, with an old-fashioned aristocrat in the chair, and resolved that the Poona Standing Congress Committee is not a duly elected body, that it has no right even to decide to refer the question of the use of the Congress pendall to the Reception Committee for the Congress, that the Social Conference is a movement hostile to the Congress and hostile to the good customs of the country; and that, therefore, it should never be allowed to pollute the Congress pendall by its sittings." Speaking on the same subject, the "Gujerati" observes: "Those who have been outside the unhealthy social and political atmosphere of Poona had long foreseen the result of the reactionary tendencies which some of the leading publicists had done their best to rouse by direct encouragement of religions and social movements of somewhat questionable character. Activity and excitement diffuse themselves in unforeseen directions. The enthusiasm excited by the Congress has manifested itself in provincial, social, industrial and religious conferences; and it is not unnatural that the reactionary influences which have for one or two years been sedulously nurtured by some of the prominent journalists have gathered increasing force and begun to assert themselves in a tangible and even organized form." The "Independent" says: "A very serious aspect of affairs is presented in Poona by the attitude which the orthodox Hindu party have taken up with reference to the granting of permission to hold the annual social conference in the Congress mandap. This, it will be seen, is an effort to draw a hard-and-fast line between political and social, an effort the effects of which may unfortunately become permanent or at least may exist in full force for almost any assignable length of time unless timely measures are taken to thwart these sinister and utterly misguided efforts. The "Subodha Patrika" says that "the Anti-Social Conference party seem to have gone mad over the question whether the Conference should be allowed to be held in the Congress pendall. Hitherto the tactics of this party were confined to misrepresenting the objects of the Conference," but now they have grown bolder and have held a meeting, at which the Social Conference was denounced openly.

IT is stated that Servia is considering an offer of 100,000 Mauser rifles, which were orginally ordered by the Brazilian Government. Montenegro's present of arms from Russia and Roumania's decision to use smokeless powder are quoted as being likely to induce Servia to take advantage of the offer.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTOLICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BERAR SESAMUM CROP.

THE second report received from the Local Administration on the crop of the season 1895 is as follows:—"The area at present reported under sesamum is 71,669 acres against 70,795 acres at the same period last year, showing no material difference. The season has not been generally favourable for the growth of this crop; a long break in the rains was experienced soon after sowing, but the crop was recovering under timely rain when the preliminary forecast was submitted. A further long period of drought succeeded, causing considerble damage throughout the Province and particularly in the Akola and Basim districts. Prospects have again revived under seasonable conditions and it is now reported that an average crop may be expected. The outturn will vary from 7 annas in the Akola district to 12 annas in Amraoti where prospects are good."

CENTRAL PROVINCES SESAMUM.

Second report on the prospects of the Cotton Crops of the Central Provinces for the season 1895:—In the account submitted by me two months ago prospects were described as generally favourable, the only district in which germination was unsatisfactory owing to prolonged drought being Chhindwara. 2. Since then there has deen seasonable rain alternating with opportune breaks, which enabled weeding to be effected. The climatic conditions have thus been decidedly favourable on the whole. In Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara, however, owing to a general insufficiency of rain or in consequence of the breaks having been too prolonged some damage has resulted. 3. In the important cotton districts of Wardha and Nimar, the area under the crop is estimated to have increased, the development in the latter district being attributed partly to the extension of cultivation in the Samardeo ryotwari block, partly to the prospect of better prices being obtainable.

In Saugor, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara, Bilaspur and Sambalpur the area under the crop is reported to have declined, either in consequence of the difficulty of getting seed, or owing to the failures of past years having discouraged ryots from sowing this crop. In Bilaspur and Sambalpur the heaviness of the rainfall appears to have impeded sowings. But the contrction in these five districts is more than counter balanced by the expansion in Nimar and Wardha. 4. Present prospects are decidedly good. In the districts where the crop is of most importance a full yield is anticipated. In no district with the exception of Sambalpur, where but little cotton is grown, is less than three-fourths of a full average expected. On the whole a 14 or 15 anna yield may be forecasted, provided the Provinces are spared the visitation of heavy rain at the end of October or beginning of November, such as has characterized the past two seasons, causing very substantial injury to the cotton bolls when opening.

BOMBAY COTTON.

Preliminary Memorandum on the late Cotton Crop of Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind and Second Memorandum on the Early Crop of the Deccan for the season of 1895-96:—

(Estimates generally up to 1st October).

A.—Late Districts (Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind).

Gujarat.—Reported area 529,000 acres or 18 per cent. below average. Report for Bardoli with average cotton area 22,000 acres not received. In Broach, where for fear that moisture may not be sufficient for wheat, some wheat lands are sown with cotton, cotton area exceeds last year's figure. Elsewhere deficient rain did not allow full sowings. Condition though better in south than in north, still want of rain is felt.

Gujarat States.—Reported area 2,150,000 acres. Cutch with average cotton area of 150,000 acres not included. Though 34 per cent above average of areas reported in preliminary reports, this year's area will, owing to insufficient rainfall, be probably less than last year. Condition fair. More rain wanted.

Karnatak.—Sowings incomplete and information defective. Rain for sowing belated and perhaps last year's area will not be reached. Reported area 329,000 acres or a little more than one-third of last year's figure. Sown crop good.

Karnatak States.—Reported area 113,000 acres. Kolhapur and Mudhol with average area of about half lakh acres not included. Condition fair.

Sind.—Area 91,000 acres; slightly above average, but not expected to equal last year's area, owing to scanty rainfall and want of water from canal. Condition not good.

B.—Early Districts (Deccan).

The appended statement shows the corrected area figures for the different districts and States of the Deccan. Since the submission of the preliminary report late sowings and additional information have considerably modified the area figures.

The total area under cotton is returned at 9¾ lakhs acres, or about 9 per cent. below last year and average. The principal character of the season is that rain failed in the middle of the season.

Khandesh.—Area 871,000 acres or 11⅓ per cent. below last year and 10½ per cent. below average. Last year's bad crop deterred cultivators in some places from sowing the full area, but the deficiency is mainly due to unseasonable sowing rain. The area was further curtailed by the ploughing up of the crop withered by the long trying break of fair weather in August. The September rain gave timely relief and prospects have improved especially in east where the rain was sufficient.

Nasik.—Area 29,000 acres, being 26½ and 3¼ per cent below last year and average respectively. The rain for early sowing was good and it was thought that this year's area would exceed last year's figure; but the long spell of fair weather withered the young crop in places which had to be pulled out. The September rain has improved prospects.

Ahmednagar.—Area 65,000 acres or more than double of last year's area and nearly half again as much as average. The sowing rain was seasonable and owing to the abundant fall in July, the August deficiency was less injurious than might have been expected. The September rain was also seasonable. Condition of the crop good.

Among the other districts, in Poona owing to seasonable rain for sowing the cotton area has risen to 405 acres with a good crop. In Sholapur and Satara, owing to deficiency of rain for sowing the area under cotton fell respectively from 3,005 to 2,802 acres and from 8,740 to 1,478 acres. The condition of the crop has been middling, but the September rain is expected to improve prospects.

Native States.—With 8,700 acres have similar prospects as the neighbouring British districts.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

THE following officers and non-commissioned officers, who attended the School of Musketry at Bellary, have been awarded certificates as noted against their names:—

Order of passing.	Rank and Names.	Corps.	Total marks obtained.	Certificate awarded.
1	Lieut C H Bennett	The Worc Regt	768	Officers' extra certificates of Musketry.
2	Capt A A S Barnes	The Wilt Regt......	756	
3	Capt T G C Reynolds .	The R I Fus	753	
4	Lieut A M Pirie	21st Hus	748	
5	Lieut J W H Lyon	Ind S C	738	
6	2nd-Lieut F B Young .	The Cheshire Regt......	736	
7	Lieut E Tennant	Ind S C	735	
8	Lieut D G Bryce	Ind S C	731	
9	Lieut D E O Jones	The Yorks Regt	729	
10	Lieut D A Callender ..	The Royal Scots	722	
11	Lieut E G W Pratt	Ind S C	718	
12	Lieut C D P Crooke ...	The Suffolk Regt	717	
13	Lieut W T Layard	The North Regt	714	
14	Lieut P N Leslie......	Ind S C	709	
15	Lieut J E Hughes	Ind S C	704	
1	Lieut L H Ricketts ...	Indian Staff Corps......	572	Officers' certificates of Musketry.
2	Lieut C R Kauntze......	" " "	559	
3	Capt A W Leonard......	" " "	558	
4	Lieut G A Egerton......	19th Hussars......	554	
5	Lieut B St J Clarkson.	The Dors Regt......	537	
1	Cl-Sergt H A Loader .	2nd Btn Suffolk Regt.	550	Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers' certificates of Musketry.
2	Cl-Sergt C Fox......	2nd Btn Royal Scots ...	545	
3	Sergt E Plumb......	2nd Btn Suffolk Regt.	537	
4	Sergt W Calvert......	2nd Btn York Regt ...	536	
5	2nd Class Sergt-Instr C Ball	Rangoon V R C	533	
6	Sergt N Lister	21st Hussars......	531	
7	Cl-Sergt G Kemp	1st Btn Dortsh Regt...	531	
8	Sergt J Birley	2nd Btn Royal Scots ...	530	
9	Sergt F Morgan	1st Btn Dorstsh Regt...	528	
10	1st Class Sergt-Instr J G Clapp	Malabar Voluntr R ...	527	
11	Sergt W H Wade	1st Btn Cheshire Regt.	526	
12	Cl-Sergt J Batchelor.	1st Btn Worc Regt	520	
13	Lance-Sergt P Ridgway	19th Hussars	516	
14	1st Class Sergt-Instr J Cross	Madras Ry Vol	515	
15	Sergt R Jacques	1st Battn North Regt .	503	
16	Cl-Sergt W Shaw	2nd Battn R I Fusir ...	493	
17	Lance-Sergt W Ricketts	1st Battn Chesh Regt .	492	
18	Sergt B Griffiths	2nd Battn Welsh Regt	491	

THE whole of the effects of the late Lord Hill, including the military decorations, insignia of military orders, presentation swords and caskets, and Waterloo relics, of Viscount Hill, are being sold by public auction by order of the trustee in bankruptcy. N. C. O. and six soldiers were sentenced to death and shot.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless Imitations.

TIGER-HUNTING IN THE NEPAUL TERAI.

IN the "Saturday Review" Sir Edward Braddon continues his reminiscences of sport in India. It is a cheerful picnic enough, he says, even though the sun be blazing overhead with highly developed sunstroke power and the heat be some immaterial trifle under 200° Fahrenheit. Who cares for sun and heat? We have earned our lunch and the indulgence of a long draught to celebrate our success and allay the pangs of a parched throat. We know that from this time on till nightfall, having once drunk, we shall have to wet our lips every few minutes; but what of that? We have bagged our tiger, prudence may go hang! and so we pour forth a libation which is eminently comforting—for the moment. When our pipes are lighted, we remount our elephants and start again.

We drive a second nullah along its downward course from the forest to the plain, and drive it as thoroughly as may be, but in vain. No creature that we may shoot presents itself, and game of other kind mock us by their undesired appearance.

Not far from the point where this nullah has outlet upon the open country is the grass cover that stands as the fourth item upon our programme. This being reached, two "stops" are sent ahead and the line formed into three sections, divided by the two guns that are available for commanding the ground and, particularly, for preventing a tiger from breaking through and going back unseen or unreported. "Cease general firing" is the order here, and we advance. Of course, game that may not be shot at gets up and breaks away with, as it seems, abnormal frequency. Deer of sorts, pig, and partridge tempt us at every step, but tempt in vain. We who are in the line look forward to nothing but that waving of the grass (that means a tiger stealing off. We have no eye or mind for anything save the black-barred coat of the forest monarch; no ear for aught but the trumpeting of an elephant, that may mean tiger afoot, or a gunshot from the stops, that must imply a tiger, bear, or panther seen. But alas! we beat the whole of that grass plain to the last tuft without putting up any of the big game sought. Mildly disappointed, we start upon our three-mile march to the swamp, our fifth item.

There is nothing especially luxurious about elephant-riding, more particularly when the rider is mounted in a howdah. It is an ache-contracting form of exercise, and when one rides thus for an hour or more without any distraction in the way of sport, it is decidedly trying. We have three miles to cover, without any prospect of shikar, for our way is through the forest, where game of any sort may not be looked for within reach of gun or rifle. Between 2 and 3 p.m. we descend from the forest into the plain, a quarter of a mile from the swamp that we are to try for tiger.

The swamp lies at the foot of the forest, and along half its length is guarded by a precipitous bank of thirty feet in height. On the side opposite the forest is open country that offers no hiding-place, and we know that we have to give our more serious attention to that densely wooded side wither a tiger, if it leave the swamp, must almost infallibly betake itself. So one certain gun is posted on the height amidst the forest trees to move forward on our right flank and intercept a tiger stealing off from a point too far ahead for the guns in line below to deal with it, and the other three guns keep with the line. These arrangements having been made we start. But we do not advance any distance before difficulties occur to break our ranks up in disorder. There is said to be "fus'sund" at this end of the swamp, and fussund (i.e. bog) so treacherous that an elephant may sink in it and disappear engulphed in foundationless mud. Not until a subsequent season was I to explode this fallacy by beating right through the thick of it after a wounded tiger; but for the present it serves, and the mahouts, making the most of it, avoid the heavier cover where interlacing rush and sedge make pleasant harbourage for tiger. It is idle to press the mahouts into these. They say "fussund" in reply to all entreaty, and one dare not order an animal to be fussunded when it will cost from £500 to £800 to replace it. We adopt another expedient: we approch these dangerous spots as closely as we can and throw "anars" into the thicket. Sometimes these anars (crude bombs of clay filled with the semi-explosive gunpowder of the Indian bazaar) explode mildly, some times they fizzle out as soon as they reach the water or mud, and sometimes they expire noiselessly in mid-air. But they, or the noise made by those who throw them, will on occasion start a tiger from a lair that no elephant can approach.

No tiger is started by anar or elephant out of the fussund region or from the densest reed, and we are now entering the wider but shorter segment that, shaped like a chemist's retort, ends the swamp. Arrived here, our right flank is swung round, and with it the stop who had guarded the forest line of retreat; our crescent line is now formed to beat what cover remains away from the jungle, so that a tiger being started must either break through the line or take to the open ahead. This is our last cast for the day, and we make our arrangements as perfect as possible. We start forty behemoths in line.

Are they forty quadrupedal animals on shore or forty barges labouring in a lumpy sea? the uninitiated spectator might ask with good excuse. Now heeling over to larboard, now going over to starboard, those forty blunder and flounder along; now to the one side now to the other, the unfortunates in howdahs seem to be meditating a downward plunge into the ooze. Howdah-riding is now as difficult as it is ridiculous, and only he who is an expert of many seasons can steady himself and gun under these conditions. But "bon gre, mal gre" we flounder along and we have penetrated some eighty yards, of this final section of the swamp when there is a waving of the heavy reeds ahead and going from us. A waving, did I say? It is "the" waving—that which tells of a tiger—and a gun (a simple smoothbore) goes up to the shoulder of one of our party and a shot is fired, and a thud and roar tell us that that bullet found its proper billet. But the tiger does not accept the situation with philosophy; it charges the line, and every elephant turns tail, and we who were the hunters are for some minutes hunted: not at any great speed, however, for the heavy ground does not permit of peace. Now a general scrimmage occurs, and the tiger, wounded though it be, is the hero of the occasion: it has bitten the tail of one elephant and clawed a hinder leg of another, and has stood the fire of three of the howdah guns without succumbing. But, valiant though it be, that tiger may not hope to escape. It was unseen when the first shot was fired; and now that the cover is downtrodden in every direction by the elephants, it is seen almost continuously. Shot after shot is fired at it as it charges here and there and at last it falls and dies.

Hurrah! Once again a day's work has been done, not by any means the best that we have known, but infinitely better than the many days that have seen us tigerless on our return to camp. So may we drink once more while the tiger is being padded, and set our faces homeward cheerily.

It is nearing upon five of the afternoon when we start again campwards to take such general shooting as may be had en route. The sun has in its decline lost some of its power, and loses more and more as we advance through copse and brake and grasspatch, shooting as we go; and the air is comparatively cool when we reach our tents. But how grateful even in that comparative coolness is the big draft of cool beer from a foaming tankard or other refreshing drink that is ready for us as we dismount! And how enjoyable the long cool evening spent in feasting and in talk that recall the doings of a happy day.

ABOUT sixty Russian authors and journalists some time ago addressed to the Czar a petition asking for the re-issue of the Liberal ukase of Alexander II. regulating the censorship of the Press. Among other reforms demanded it was asked that books and newspapers should be allowed to appear without the special permission of the authorities; that the suppression of newspapers, the alteration of articles, and the interdiction of books should no longer be ordered, except in virtue of the judgment of a court of law; that the whole system of warning editors and seizing journals should be abolished: and, finally, that a new Press law should be promulgated. The "Neue Freie Presse" now learns from St. Petersburg that the petition was presented to the Czar by General Richter, who requested that it might be submitted to the Council of Ministers. Nicholas II. returned the document with the word "Granted" written across it. But in the Council none of the Ministers was found bold enough to undertake the defence of the Press, and finally a memorandum was drawn up in which it was pointed out to the Czar that the petitioners were very few in number, that there were "factious persons" among them, and, finally, that the liberty of the Press was incompatible with autocracy. Professor Bilbassof, the historian, who was among the petitioners, has now, it is said, received a laconic notification through the police to the effect that the Czar has decided that nothing is to be done in the matter.

THE statement made in some English papers, on the authority of a circumstantial story transmitted from New York that the small Spanish cruiser Sanchez Barcaiztegui had been sunk by insurgent torpedoes at Havana has been officially denied. Senor Canovas, the Prime Minister, says that nothing in the circumstances lends the slightest colour to the assertion.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

STOCKS, SHARES, AND TRADE.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—A couple of holidays on Thursday and yesterday have considerably disorganised the week. Business reopened this morning for the few orthodox hours of a Saturday, which was almost a pity, considering how little has been done. They manage things better in Bombay, where Dewali was observed on Friday and Saturday, instead of on Thursday and Friday: this of course gives people there a clear run of three days including the Sunday.

This has been a downward week in exchange, which constitutes some variety from the steady rise of the past three weeks. Home advices have been against any further rise, and with the Bombay bullion dealers to some extent again on the buy, it is not surprising that the market here has receded. It is estimated that the purchases in exchange, by the important section of Bombay operators referred to, have within the fortnight exceeded £800,000; it is to their interest at present to have exchange down in order to profit on their recent purchases, but there are other influences at work in the opposite direction, it is therefore entirely problematical how the market will go in the coming week.

Two very important letters from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to Government, have within the past few days been made public. The one dealing with the pleadings of Dundee to retard the industrial development of India, is powerfully written and exhaustive, and leaves little unsaid. The attempt of the good folk in Dundee, to compare the employment of women and young persons in the United Kingdom with the employment of women and children in India, is attributed to ignorance, and is described in the letter of the Chamber as "grotesque," but as a fact it is more than that, for it is downright vicious and does not arise from ignorance of India and thing Indian. Dundee and the Dundee Chamber of Commerce abound in men who have been in India, and who understand these matters as thoroughly as we people in Clive Street do. When I was last in Dundee, which was only for a day a couple of years ago, I must have met a score of men whom I had known in Calcutta, and they certainly needed no tuition. Without misrepresentation on the subject, the Dundee Chamber of Commerce is well aware that it will never prevail with Parliament—*hinc illae lacrimae*. Perhaps the most telling part of Mr. Clarke's letter is where he utilises the utterances of Mr. Chamberlain, when he enunciated a few weeks ago an industrial posilicy for the African Colonies. "A distinct reponsibility,' said Mr. Chamberlain, "lies upon England in connection with its dealings with these vast populations which come under its control. If the people of England are not willing to invest some of their superfluous wealth in the development of their great estate, I see no future for these countries, and it would have been better never to have gone there." What is true of African Colonies applies even more forceably to India. This move on the part of Dundee, raises afresh the very important question of the necessity for initiating and for defining once for all an industrial policy for India, and the sooner the better.

The other letter from the Chamber concerns the placing of Railway steamers on the Bhagirath in competition with those of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company. The matter was referred to in this column when noticing the last half-yearly report issued by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company. There is nothing to justify the action of the Railway, but this is a small matter compared with the contention of the Agent of the E. I. Railway Company, that Company is free as a private enterprise to enter into competition with any other enterprise with which it may choose to commence a rivalry. To those here who remember the taking over of the E. I. R. by Government some fifteen years ago, it comes as a decided novelty to be told now that the concern is a private enterprise. As pointed out by the Chamber, the assertion is an ingenious statement of a fallacy, and confuses the company managing the undertaking with the undertaking. It stands to reason that the contention of the Agent of the E. I. R. Company and of the Consulting Engineer for Railways will eventually be set aside.

The money market this week presents no change on which to remark, and rates for accommodation are in every department of trade the same as before. It is necessary to explain that the increase in the trade demand shown in the bank statement below is to some extent misleading; owing to the holidays in the latter half of the week, the statement embraces the figures only up to the close of business on Monday, and in this way does not include the Council drafts that came by the mail. These went to credit of private accounts the day following, and had the return been prepared from the Tuesday's figures, as it usually is, the position from a trade demand point of view would not have shown the drain of 46¾ lakhs. As will be seen from the figures of the Clearing House this has been a moderate week, and it is therefore likely that by this time there has been a full adjustment in respect of the outgoing referred to.

In the jute market this has been a fairly steady week here, with very little doing. The home quotation now is £11 a ton, which renders business impossible, as balers are not disposed to abate rupee prices. First marks are Rs. 30¼, the same as at the opening of the week; and it appears as if the adjustment in prices has to come from the other end. At the moment it is some thing like a deadlock. Loose jute is practically unchanged with little doing, but it is not possible to quote the bazaar more than half an anna down. It seems to become more apparent, as each season comes on, that the cultivator at this end is having it, to a large extent, all his own way, for it oftener happens than otherwise that any weakness at the other end has eventually to be adjusted to Calcutta prices. This in a great measure, is the outcome of greater financial facilities afforded to the ryot thus rendering him more independant and better able to sit tight until the bazaar meets his views. With such a state of affairs in a season such as the present, when a full crop is expected, it will of course be easier for the Indian cultivator to assert himself at such seasons as there may be a short crop to deal with. This has also been a moderate week in gunnies, and the market closes steady and unchanged.

The freight market is quite: for London a little jute has been shipped for October and early November at 20s. Bay cargo continues very scarce. For Dundee the steamers having reduced their demands to a more reasonable rate, i. e., 22s. 6d., the s. s. Hambleton, Feronia, and Golden Cross have found charterers for November shipment. Hamburg freights remain unchanged with no business during the week. For the Italian ports the s. s. Calliope has fixed with 3,000 tons, at 22s. 6d. for jute. For Adriatic there is a steamer offering at 22s. 6d., but no business had resulted yet. Via Cape there is no business done, market is unchanged, shippers and ships are far apart yet. Unfixed tonnage in port, 44,500 tons.

ARGUMENT is rife in France concerning the employment of high speeds, and the construction of ships, engines, and boilers for that purpose pre-eminently. As we have often said, high merits of special character in warships can be purchased only at the cost of disadvantages, and Lieutenant Maurice Loir, who writes in the "Moniteur de la Flotte" and the Figaro, under the pseudonym of Marc Landry, has recently contended, to our thinking rightly, that extreme lightness of construction, by which high speed is sought, is at the root of many a breakdown. The advocates of high speed as a principal arm of warships, who are numbered among the contributors of the "Marine Francaise," stoutly oppose this view. M. d'Arthaud agrees with Lieutenant Loir's statement that most French ships are incapable of maintaining, for fifteen or twenty hours, a speed approaching within three or four knots their trial speeds. He adds that most officers are agreed that more vessels would be driven to port by machinery troubles than by damage inflicted by the enemy, and avers that many who know best the state of French boiler and engine rooms are of opinion that within four days of the opening of hostilities half the French Fleet would call for machinery repairs. There is doubtless exaggeration here, but the statement indicates a truth, especially in regard to the smaller vessels, in which others besides the French Navy are interested. M. d'Arthaud does not deny that lightness of engine and boiler construction is a principal cause of the existing state of things, but he contends that it can be removed only by sacrificing the all-important advantage of speed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESD
THE 23RD OF OCTOBER, 1895.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Veraval and J pore, and has been either steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. The distribution is very irreg readings being highest at Neemuch, and lowest a the coast from Bhuj southwards as far round as Mad Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds along West Coast from Goa northwards as far as Vera show a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while cal and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force been strong at Veraval, and light elsewhere. Th morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour Ratnagiri, and 8 at Bombay. The maximum temper ture is 4° in excess of the average at Raipur, a the minimum in very large excess at Khandwa a Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade w 96° at Jacobabad and the lowest 62° at Amednag Humidity changes are very irregular, and the sk are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole countr Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (3·89"), over an inc of rain at Negapatam (1·91"), light to moderat showers at Veraval, Ahmedabad, Ratnagiri, Madras a Trichinopoly, and a few drops at Rajkot, Malegaon Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Bangalore and Cuddapah. Th abnormal chart indicates the probable existence of large low pressure area to the south-westwards of Veraval in the Arabian Sea, and as the winds are cyclonic from Goa northwards as far as Veraval, the weather on and off the West Coast between Goa and Karachi is suspicious and very unsettled, and fresh to strong squally winds with rain are probably blowing to the westwards of Bombay or Ratnagiri in the Arabian Sea. The winds on the Coromandel Coast are no therly, and indicate that the weather in the Bay is unsettled. Conditions are favourable for local rain in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency, on the Malab Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

The s. s. Pemba left Zanzibar on the 7th, and report having experienced up to latitude 4° 59' S., longitude 49° 01' E., at noon on the 10th, moderate to strong south-easterly trades, cloudy weather and occasional heavy rain; to arrival at Mahi Sechylles light to moderate south-easterly winds and moderate to smooth sea. She left Mahi on the 14th, and experienced up to latitude 1° 54' N., longi tude 60° 22' E., at noon on the 16th, light south-easter ly and moderate south-westerly winds, a moderate sea and swell, and occasional passing showers; to latitude 7° 52' N., longitude 64° 17' E., at noon on the 18th, fresh to strong south-westerly winds, several heavy squalls of wind and rain, and a moderate south-west swell to latitude 12° 20' N., longitude 67° 30' E., at midnigh on the 19th, light winds, occasional passing showe and a smooth sea; to latitude 16° 47' N., longitude 70 25' E., at noon on the 21st, moderate to strong south-easterly winds, squally, dirty and threatening weather, a high south-east sea and passing squalls of wind and rain; to arrival on the 22nd, moderate to fresh easterly winds, a moderate to smooth sea, cloudy weather with lightning to north-west, east and south-west. The lowest barometer corrected at 8 a.m. on the 20th was 29·593 in latitude 13° 20' N., longitude 68° 19' E

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 23.

Wednesday's observations.—Pressure has decreased almost everywhere, the fall having been brisk at Veraval, Kurnool and Nellore, and slight elsewhere. The readings are high over the Western Punjab, the central parts of the country, and Assam, while they are low over the Arabian Sea and over the Bay. Winds are northerly over the Bay area and in Sind, south-easterly and easterly over the west of the Peninsula, and variable elsewhere. Veraval has experienced a severe gale, but the force of the wind elsewhere is light or moderate. The temperature has changed irregularly. The mean temperature is generally above the normal except in Bengal and the Peninsula. Rain has fallen over a large part of the Peninsula, the falls being heavy in some places. Cuddalore reports eight, Colombo four, Salem two; and Mysore, Negapatam, and Tinnevelly over one inch of rain.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE

The following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 18th October:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	48	55	Nasik	18	89
Raver..............	19	5	Deolali	23	27
Nimbora	16	48	Ghoti	85	50
Bhadli	25	17	Nargaon	21	14
Jalgaon	33	13	Warangaon.........	18	67
Sirsoli	37	20	Hotgi	34	28
Mhasawad	31	36	Mohol...............	29	42
Maheji	32	57	Madha	28	90
Pachora	30	13	Barsi Road	27	75
Kajgaon	33	53	Kem	25	99
Naydongri	25	85	Jeur	24	7
Chalisgaon	30	35	Pomalwari	21	65
Nandgaon	28	63	Diksal	28	7
Manmar	23	76	Lonauli	140	43
Lasalgaon	17	14	Dhond	22	86
Khervadi	23	28	Talegaon	28	65

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 22nd October 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·827
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air.................	0·816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·9
General Directions of wind *..........S, NE, ENE, W, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	134

RAJPUTANA-MALW RAAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th October 1895 on 1,673·91 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	2,07,000	4,000	3,44,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	1 4	2	205
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	17,22,701	25,55,050	83,529	43,61,280
Total for 15 weeks...	18,55,701	27,62,050	87,529	47,05,280
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,42,814	2,78,530	5,546	4,26,940
Per mile of Ry do.	85	167	3	255
Total to corresponding date do.	18,85,220	33,45,231	75,338	53,05,789

Decrease for the week.......................Rs. 82,940
Ditto to date .... " 6,00,509

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th October 1895, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	1,45,000	4,000	2,57,000
Or per mile of Railway	234	314	9	557
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	11,88,913	16,93,000	51,290	29,33,203
Total for 15 weeks...	12,96,913	18,38,000	55,290	31,90,203
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,03,213	1,37,461	876	2,41,550
Per mile of Ry do.	224	298	2	524
Total to corresponding date do.	12,29,781	16,32,035	79,170	29,40,986

Increase for the week .... Rs. 15,450
Ditto to date........................... " 2,49,217

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 19th October, 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
Total ...	Rs. 1,55,910	Rs. 2,19,615	Rs. 6,775	Rs 3,82,300
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	5,11,370

Decrease ....Rs. 1,29,070

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

In ways as totally different as are the causes, both Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge and Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley are strong men. Each holds, on professional subjects, views and opinions opposed to those held by the other. But the strength and determined character of the opposition between them has not been due to their personal characteristics alone; the opposition has not been opposition merely between two strong men, it has been opposition between two schools of military thought and military practice. Of these schools the "old" and the "new," the Duke and Lord Wolseley have been embodiments and representatives. So much has of late years been written about the need for radical reform of the administration of the army and for sweeping changes at the War Office, that people are inclined to lose sight of the fact that, after all, reform of this branch of our military system is merely and only a part of the reforms after which there has been so much striving. The new school, so far as the majority of it is concerned, does not trouble itself much about these higher questions of military economy; it knows instinctively that there is something wrong about the present system. In the army of the future must predominate ideas and modes of action hitherto permitted to exist, but only on sufferance. So the new school welcomes War Office reform. Of the impending change these are the main features which will affect the army at large. Just at the present moment the bulk of the army, those who represent its life and vigour, are looking forward to this future with hope and pleasurable anticipation; but are all even of them ready to accept the burden it will impose on them? Are all of them even prepared to carry on their own banners the words which the new leader is pledged by the words and deeds of his whole career to carry on his own? "By their works ye shall know them." Perhaps a month is not too long for the contemplation of the motto; and we are not quite sure that everyone, when that month is over, will "ring in the new" as joyously as he was prepared to do when he sat down to cogitate on the "old." However that may be, the writing is on the wall, and its obliteration impossible. To some soldiers October, 1895, will, it is to be feared, be "chill October" indeed.

Now that the subject of the marching of the British soldier has been brought so prominently to the front, it would appear to be an essentially opportune moment for a thorough reconsideration of the important question of accoutrement, for it is sufficiently obvious that upon this item marching power very largely depends. The system of brace adopted in the present "Slade-Wallace" equipment we consider to be utterly wrong in principle, and certain to break the soldier down on the march, even while, as on a recent occasion, carrying the reduced kit. The chief defects, in our opinion, are that, in the first place, there is no means of interchanging articles carried on the back, or counterpoising their weight in front, except by carrying there constantly at least 10 lbs., equal to 160 rounds of Lee-Metford ammunition. In the next place, the soldier cannot relieve himself of the waist-belt tension, because if he relaxes or opens the belt the accoutrements all fall off. Then, again, the cross straps for the haversack and water-bottle bathe the soldier in perspiration, compressing and obstructing the heart's action, as well as that of the lungs. Another defect is the manner of folding the great-coat, and the inability to get at it when required for wear, and to replace it in its position on the march when no longer required to be worn.

The power and value of the British fleet in Chinese waters may be regarded with a certain modified sense of satisfaction by its owners. The Centurion, flagship, is popularly supposed to be the swiftest battleship afloat, and is, at all events, though of only 10,500 tons, quite capable of holding her own with any probable adversary in those seas. The Edgar, next in importance, is a first-class cruiser that has beaten her trial record for steaming speed, is well armed and well protected by an armoured deck over her vitals, and is vastly superior to most ships she is likely to meet. The Æolus, Spartan, and Rainbow are new sister second-class cruisers, all built under Lord George Hamilton's programme, with a speed of nineteen knots, and an efficient armament. The Severn is not quite so good, being ten years old. The Caroline, Daphne, and Firebrand are beneath contempt as fighting ships, but the Porpoise and Archer are two hardworked, useful little cruisers, built by Messrs. Thomson, of Clydebank, in 1886, which, though they have only horizontal compound engines, are yet very useful boats. Anyhow, we have quite a sufficient squadron to enforce compliance with whatever demands we may make from the stubborn Chinese authorities.

"We have had an opportunity, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette," of ascertaining the views of several officers who were present at the recent great manœuvres on the eastern frontiers of Germany and of France, and from these interviews we deduce the following comparisons. Both armies were approximately equal in strength 100,000 men, more or less, the French having the advantage. In the organisation of the general staff there is but little to choose. The French Etat Major-General has made in recent years enormous strides. In military topography, theoretical organisation, and administration it is but little, if at all, behind the great school established by Count Moltke in Berlin. French generals are, however, not only older but less physically active than those of the Emperor William. It is also of course inevitable under a constantly changing parliamentary government, and with a rapid succession of Ministers of War, that political and social influences are not always absent from the distribution of high command. The German soldier is undoubtedly more thickly set, more solid, than the Frenchman, but he is of a more peaceful nature and less eager for fight. The soldier is more considered in France than in Germany as regards his personal comforts, while more pains are apparently taken in the French than in the German army to ensure that he shall not march on an empty stomach, and that there shall be no delay in providing food after the day's work is over.

Messrs. Lairds have scored a record with one of the new 30-knot torpedo-boat destroyers which were ordered when the success of the first batch of these vessels on their trials was ascertained. Contracts for the construction of three of the new boats were given to the well-known Birkenhead firm, and the first of the trio was put into the water on Tuesday, eighty-eight days from the laying down of her keel. This beats the ninety-days' gunboats of the American Civil War, while these destroyers are also sea-going craft with large sea-keeping qualities. Mrs. William Laird named the new vessel the Quail—not a particularly appropriate name from whatever point of view regarded, for this bird does not readily take to the sea, and it will certainly never do for a destroyer to "quail" whatever be the difficulties she is required to surmount.

Rear-Admiral Rawson has not been long in his new post before having a little bit of fighting to do, although the scene of action is transferred from the west to the east coast. From the accounts sent home by the correspondents at the front the affair might well have been serious, since the native generals seem to have had a good eye for an advantageous position and to have been fairly thorough in their arrangements for defence. The attack on the column on its march was not badly planned, although the shooting appears to have been atrocious. As it was, General Mathews got a bullet in his right shoulder and the Admiral had a near shave. In the attack on the stockaded town the difficulties, both natural and artificial, were admirably surmounted, the plans of the Admiral being splendidly carried out. Lieutenant Kennedy was wounded when charging a stockade at the head of his detachment of the first division, and Mr. Midshipman Grogan, the admiral's A.D.C., was also wounded during the advance of the second division. The standards of the defeated enemy were captured by Lieutenant Cowan, R.N., and Lieutenant Frazer, R.N.R., respectively.

The announcement that the 30 hours' run of the Majestic cannot be continued because of the leaky condition of her condensers has occasioned much regret, since the satisfactory completion of the trials of this vessel and her sister, the Magnificent, has been looked for with lively interest. The development of this defect, annoying as it is, cannot however detract from the generally successful nature of the first essays of these vessels; it was caused when the ship went aground the other day, and the tubes will have to be removed, but it is not vital and easily admits of prompt remedy. Apart from this matter all concerned have every reason to be proud of the turn-out of the two ships, for in each case the horse-power stipulated for by contract was exceded and the estimated speed attained. In addition, we have in the case of the Magnificent a successful demonstration of the value of the new method of forcing the draught in the stokeholds without the great inconvenience to the men working there, which was a serious defect in the older system. It is probable that we shall now see Mr. Martin's plan of induced draught more fully extended in the Service, and it may even be that it will be supplied in those ships of the Majestic type, for which the boilers have not yet been made. Those who visited the stokeholds of the Magnificent when the induced draught was in play speak most highly of its advantages in respect to comfort, but we must wait for futher experience to show if the further benefits claimed for it actually attach to its use.

A latter report asserts that divers have now inspected the sunken vessel, and that it has been discovered that the boilers did not burst, as some telegrams asserted, while no damage to the hull was found save that inflicted by the Morteras. It now appears that a buoy indicating a free passage to the harbour was not noticed by the merchant ship, and her commander is accordingly to be tried, under the existing state of siege, by [illegible]rt-martial. The Morteras is the roperty of one [illegible] the most influential and respected panish houses [illegible]abs and the motives of her commander are said [illegible] be quite above suspicion, but he as been ordered [illegible] find bail to the amount of 500,000 etas.

NOTICES.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
"very efficacious for Horses in my Regt." LIEUT COL BLUMENTHAL 2nd Dragoon Regt.
1/- 2/- 2/6 3/6
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH. ENGLAND.
ELLIMAN'S in GERMANY.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. BRUISES. CHEST COLDS
I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
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All Kinds ELASTIC GO

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN
PRICES:— Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-. Double, [illegible], 30/-, and 33/6
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
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FOR
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They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that *the first dose* completely arrests the frequent tendency of *these diseases to attack* some vital part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
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HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
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REAL RUSSIA LEATHER
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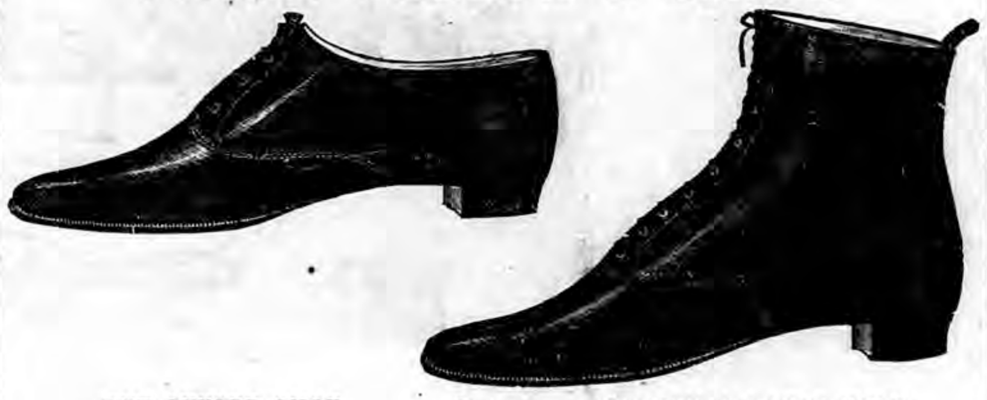

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FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
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FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS ETC.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE
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WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
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"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
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For Curing Week and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beatifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
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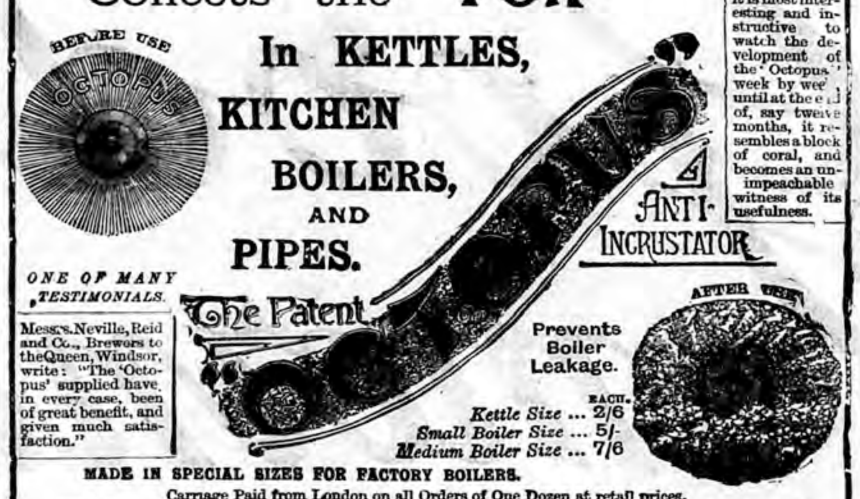

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In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
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PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.
I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
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GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE.
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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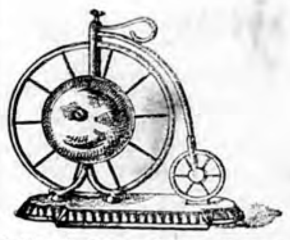
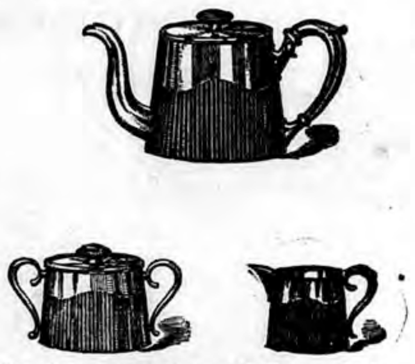
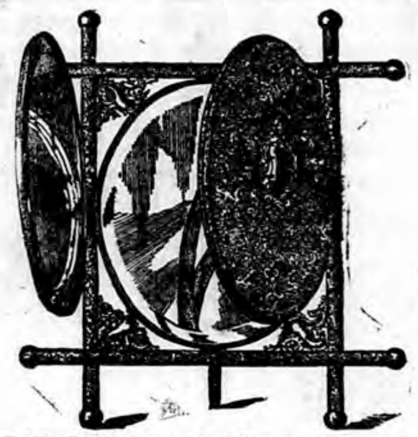


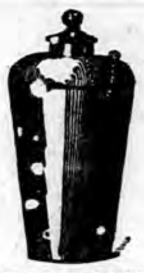
Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.



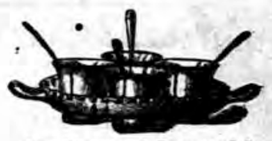
Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.



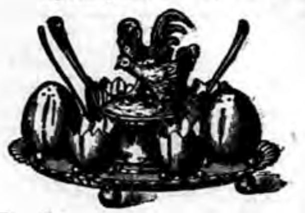
Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.



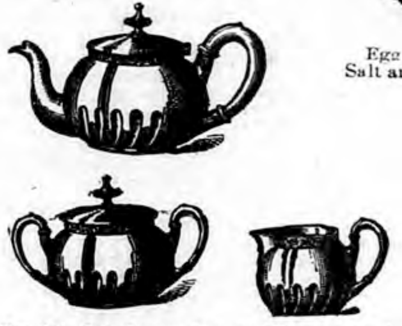
Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.



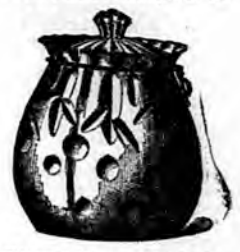
Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.



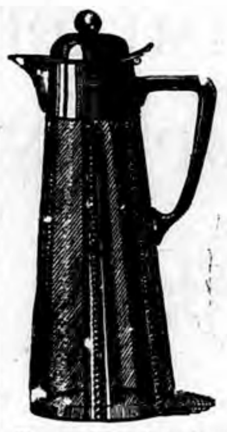
Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.



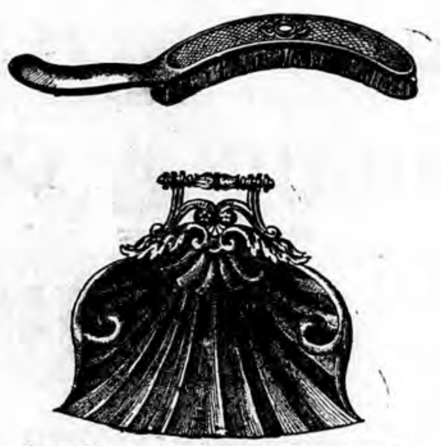
Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.



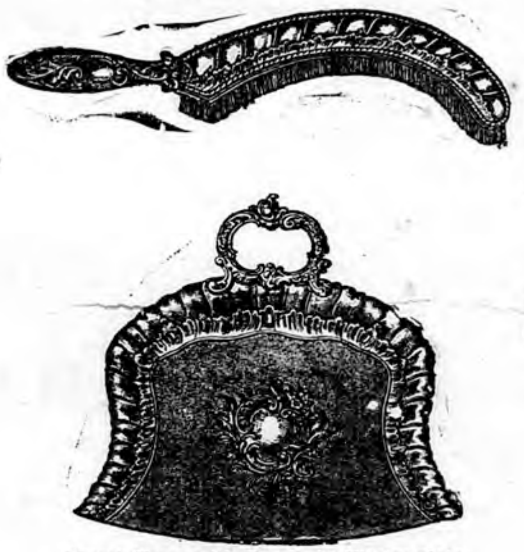
Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.



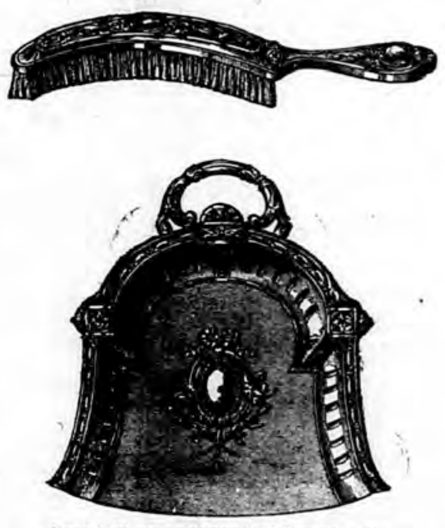
Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.



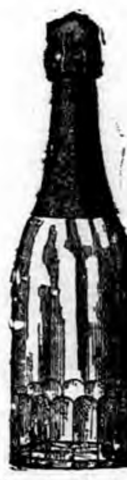
Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.



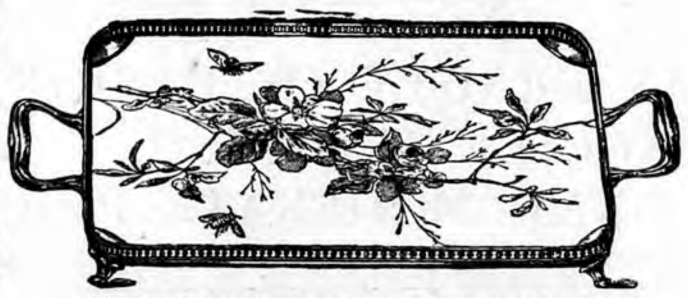
Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.



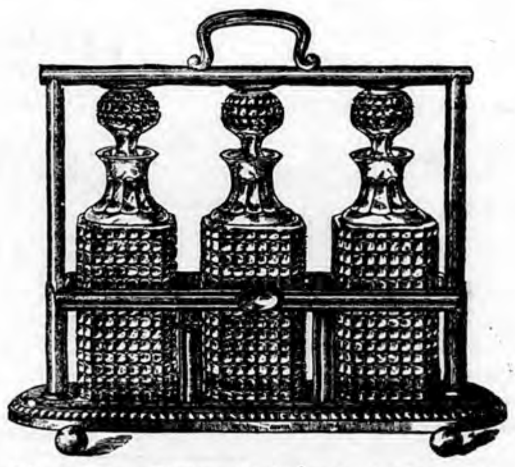
Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.



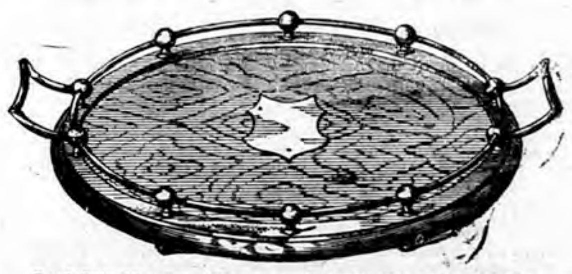
Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.



Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.



Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.



Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

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